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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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Politics of Europe.

We are still unable to announce an arrival from England at this Port. The Madras Papers, received yesterday, contain no later European News than our own. In the GAZETTE of the 5th instant, published at that Presidency, (the latest received) it is said that the LADY RAFFLES was to sail on that day, so that she may be hourly expected in the River.

Gravesend, June 6.—Sailed this morning, at two o'clock, from this port, the sloop EZAR. Hodder, with 60 tons of fine seed and food potatoes for Ireland. So great were the exertions to get the vessel away this high water, that the men worked till one o'clock in the morning. The potatoes, belonging to the Earl of Darnley, were, to the credit of his Lordship he it spoken, sent in as late as 12 o'clock last night, in order to give the vessel every possible despatch. The potatoes were shipped by Mr. Wm. Chapman, of this place, on account of the Committee for the Relief of the Distressed in Ireland.

Mullingar, May 30.—The result of Thursday's market completely verified the prediction we had in our preceding number, as to the fall in provisions. Apple potatoes brought no more than 5½d. per stone; blacks 4½d. to 5d. and seed potatoes 4d. This rapid decline, from the alarming rise of the former market, was highly consolatory to the numerous class of persons who depend solely on potatoes as an article of food. The unparalleled and splendid contributions, so promptly and so seasonably poured forth by English liberality, have, at length, received the important accession of Irish imitation; and, we are proud to say, with a generous munificence ever worthy of the Irish name. These sums circulating through the kingdom will cause markets to find their level, by transferring the superabundance of some districts to the timely assistance of others.

It is quite surprising that the principal cause which has led to the present deplorable state of the South and West of Ireland, has not been sufficiently dwelt on, and more fully stated than it has been, by the many who have taken up the pen on that most distressing and important subject. To the landlord of the peasant and of the small farmer, and their want of humanity and good sense, all this, in my opinion, is owing. The general mode of dealing with those poor creatures in the present distressed districts, was to make them sell time after time, for the last six years, their stock of cattle and horses, to meet pressing engagements; the land, of course, after the loss of this capital, could neither be manured nor tilled. Next came the sale of their seed-corn and potatoes, to meet the same description of demand. Now the effect is seen; the landlord is in danger of pestilence—the consequence of mad insurrection and of famine, which must fall heavy at his door.—*Carlow Morning Post.*

THE DUBLIN JOURNAL thus observes upon the foregoing paragraph—it supplies an instance of baseness which, for the credit of human nature, we hope is unusual, even under the driving system of Ireland:—

"We fear that the latter part of this paragraph is true in many instances. We shall mention one recent example of oppression that has come to our knowledge, from a quarter which precludes the least doubt of its authenticity. The chief agent to an absentee, who has estates in both the counties of Roscommon

and Clare, distrained the cattle of several small tenants on the Clare property, and drove them to the pound. Previously to the day of sale, the under agent of the Roscommon property called on the unfortunate tenants, and informed them, that their master did not expect all that they had, and he would appear at the cant to purchase the cattle for them, which would likely sell for a trifle, as there would be no offerers. The poor people, relying on this promise, did not bid for their cattle, and twenty-three fine beasts were knocked down to the under agent at twenty pounds. The tenants immediately discovered the treachery, as the purchaser, instead of returning the cattle, drove them to the county of Roscommon on his own account. This base transaction took place a few days ago, and we shall only say, what can this man expect?"

Commerce between Europe and China, by Means of Russia and the Caspian.—On a fair examination of the advantage derived to both countries (Russia and Persia), by the commercial intercourse between them, the balance on account of pecuniary profit certainly lies on the side of the former, brought into that empire by the imperial marts of Tiflis and Astrachan. Besides this leading step, avenues for extending the commerce of Russia on this her great Asiatic frontier, seem to be daily opening, by new facilities presenting themselves for transporting merchandise from the shores of the Caspian, into the heart of her territories. Excellent roads are constructing from the point where the Kur ceases to be navigable; and there the goods which have come up from the Caspian, will be disembarked, and carried over land to Tiflis; thence conveyed through Imetia to the navigable port of the River Irion, where adequate vessels will receive and carry them down to the newly-established port of Poti, on the South Eastern coast of the Euxine. The passage thence to Odessa, and other depots of the Emperor, is direct; and I need not expatiate on the ease with which the different merchandise may be spread through various obvious channels all over Europe. Russia commands the whole of the North, and the greatest part of the Western shore of the Caspian; and by the judicious management of the Governor-General of Georgia, who within these few months, has entered into a treaty of mutual accommodation with the Chiefs of the Turcoman Tribes possessing the Eastern shores of the Caspian, the Imperial caravans, from China, &c. may find a comparatively short road, and the mouths of the Kur, almost parallel with the new acquisitions, be the channels of conveyance to the North.

The Tea Trade.—For the two first days after the arrival of the late unpleasant news from China, no effect was produced on the tea-market. It is well known that the Company have on hand black teas sufficient for six sales (eighteen months), and a considerable, though less, supply of green; and as the demand had been so slack, that the purchases of the March sales were at a discount of 2½d. per lb. for black teas, and green teas were worth but from 1d. to 2d. advance, the regular dealers were little inclined the speculate upon the probability of the Chinese refusing, for any very long time, to deal with their best customer; but money being plentiful, some persons have ventured upon the hazardous experiment of buying up the tea that was upon the market, and establishing, by small purchases and sales, very high nominal prices, in hopes that the general buyers will be indiscreet enough to sanction the advance at the sale

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which has just commenced at the East India House. It is very probable that great efforts will be made to keep up prices during the early days of the sale, but it is generally thought that the speculation cannot be carried through. The principal houses in the trade, as we have reason to know, have good stocks, and it would require nearly two millions sterling, the whole of which must be paid on or before the 1st of September, to purchase the quantity now in course of sale. It is not, therefore, probable that any set of speculators, however powerful, can materially affect the prices; for the great body of buyers will not fail to perceive, that whenever news of the adjustment of the differences may arrive, all cause and pretence for the advance will have ceased; and if such favourable intelligence should be received during the ensuing quarter, those who have given an advance will sustain a heavy loss upon their stocks. Black Teas had been raised from 2½d. discount to 1d. profit, and greens nominally to 7s. 4d. upwards, but there were no buyers.—*Bristol Observer*.

Dispute with the Chinese.—The following observations on the subject of the recent dispute with the Chinese appeared in THE TIMES of June 3—"According to the information which we have derived from the known Correspondent to whom we are indebted for the Chinese Edict, there was no justification for the original quarrel on our part, and that the conduct of our naval force in those seas has not been characterised by prudence and wisdom. Admiral BLACKWOOD, who commands in the East Indies, is blamed for endeavouring to entice sailors from the Indiamen, and depriving them of their best hands at a time of profound peace, when he might easily recruit in other quarters. The TOPAZE is said to have been sent to China with the hope of obtaining volunteers from those ships that had not come within the Admiral's reach on their passage. The Chinese are extremely jealous of ships of war, and never allow them to enter their harbours. While lying off Lintin, the frigate, notwithstanding the known disposition of the natives, sent several parties on shore, and among the rest a party to cut brooms. Chinese property is minutely divided, and therefore any given portion of it is the more valuable to its owners. This invasion of it was therefore at first resented, and at length resisted. The peasants and labourers mastered in force, and as the party of sailors was small, drove them from their grounds, pursuing them to the water's edge, when they were surprised by a fire from the guns of the frigate, intended to cover the retreat of the crew. The natives took to their heels when they saw additional numbers of seamen armed with cutlasses, landing to support their companions.—The latter pursued them to their village, where, infuriated with previous resistance, and uncontrolled by the presence of their officers, they committed disgraceful outrages and indiscriminate cruelties, wounding or cutting down all who came in their way, and even pulling down hovels, that they might reach the poor creatures whom they sheltered. Only two were killed, but many were severely hurt, and the lives of several were despaired of. A poor man was cut down while protecting his wife in his arms, and a woman had her fingers lopped off. Such is the statement of our correspondent, whose letter is dated Canton, January 6."

Edward Jerningham, Esq.—The remains of this excellent person were removed from his house in Bolton-row, for interment in the family vault at Cossy on the 3d June. They were followed by a number of relations and friends, desirous of paying the last tribute of respect to one, who in life was universally esteemed and in death universally lamented. He was the youngest son of the late Sir William Jerningham, Baronet, heir and claimant of the ancient barony of Stafford, by Frances, daughter of Henry, the twelfth Viscount Dillon, of Ireland; he married in 1804, Emily, daughter of the late Nathaniel Middleton, Esq. by whom he has left four children. He was originally educated for, and called to the bar; but, with a disinterestedness which characterised him through life, having accepted the office of Secretary to the Board of British Catholics, he devoted himself to his honorary duties so entirely, as altogether to sacrifice his profession.

Parish of St. Giles.—We understand the parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate, has obtained the sum of 189l. by a collection from

house to house in aid of the General Subscription for the poor Irish, an example worthy of being followed by every parish in the kingdom.

Flowers.—A few grains of salt dropped into the water in which flowers are kept, it is said, preserves them greatly from fading, keeping them in bloom double the period that pure water will.

Whimsical Conceit.—A young lady going into a barrack-room at Fort George, saw an officer toasting a slice of bread on the point of his sword: on which she exclaimed, "I think, Sir, you have got the staff of life on the point of death."—*American Paper*.

Conjugal Felicity.—About one hundred petitions for divorces have been presented to the legislature of Tennessee, during its present session. What number has been presented to the legislature of Kentucky we have not counted; but from the following report, in which they are disposed of by the quantity, as jurymen are sworn, we should suppose that State to contain at least as many discontented couples as her sister:—"Mr. Payne, from the Committee of Religion, reported that the petitions of John G. Meux, Alexander Van Hatten, Polly Nixon, John Hornback, and Peggy Wolderidge, for divorces, be rejected; and that the petition of Samuel Campbell, representing that his wife, soon after his marriage, was delivered of a mulatto child, is reasonable, in all of which the House concurred."—*American Paper*.

Soldiers and Sailors.—M. Dupin calculates that in the latter years of the war against the French Empire, the English Navy only lost about a twenty-fifth part of its whole force, and that the loss of the British Army about the same period, on an average of six years was 12,356, in every 160,000 men; that is, about, one-eighth part of the whole. Therefore there is at least three times more risk of life to serve in the army than in the navy of Great Britain.

Retort Courteous.—A gentleman, more famed for wit in telling a story, than for his love of veracity, was giving one of his singular narratives, and concluding, said to his hearer, "did you ever hear this before?" No Sir, says his friend, pray, did you?"

Cure for Corns.—Apply a rag dipped in spermaceti oil. This simple application is said to have cured a corn of 30 years' standing.

Duty on East India Sugars.—A general meeting of the members of the Liverpool East India Association was held a few days ago. The resolutions entered into have been embodied in a petition, which is now in a course of signature. They express a cordial approbation of the measures at present in progress through parliament for extending the commercial intercourse of the West India colonies with the North and South American States, and with the continent of Europe; accompanied by a confident hope, that parliament will not confine its views to the West India colonies, but that, consistently with the same sound commercial principles, the East India trade, the British empire in India, and the people of the united kingdom, will be forthwith relieved from the burthen of the protecting duty of 10s. per cwt. on sugars imported from the East Indies, over and above the duty levied on sugar imported from the West Indies. The resolutions further bear that the West Indians have no prescriptive right to protection, since prior to 1813 no material difference of duty existed. They state that in India, the demand for our manufactures is bounded only by our ability to consume their productions, and point out the serious checks to which the export of British goods to the East is exposed from the difficulty of obtaining profitable returns.—a difficulty greatly aggravated by the excessive duty imposed on East India sugar. They quote the net value of West India sugars, after deducting duty, freight, and charges, at from 10s. to 40s. per cwt. whence it appears that the duty of 32s. on clayed sugar, and 27s. on muscovado, is from 67½ to two hundred and seventy per cent. On East India sugars, the disproportion between value and duty would be even more striking, but that the excessive duty, by acting as a total prohibition of the lower qualities, prevents the comparison. The Association then proceeded to express their opinion, that the establishment of an *ad valorem*

duty, in place of the present system, would remove the evils complained of, and cause the price of sugar to be materially reduced to the consumer, without any injury to the revenue. They state that, cheaply as cotton fabrics are manufactured in the East, the native of India, were the duty on sugar removed, might obtain from four to five times more cloth by cultivating sugar with which to purchase it from the British manufacturer, than by manufacturing it himself; and that the present duty on low East India sugars has the same effect in preventing this beneficial interchange, as an export duty of 400 to 500 per cent. on British calico. The impolicy of the present system of enormous duties they allege to be further manifested, by the continual and rapid decay in the trade of sugar refining, which is annually on the decrease in England; and in Ireland, where a few years ago there were thirteen sugar houses, is totally extinct. Such, in a condensed shape, are the principal allegations of the petition; and believing, as we do, that the commercial community in which we live are much interested in the removal of the restrictions, which oppress the commerce to the East, we should be glad to see them occur with the merchants of Liverpool in endeavouring to obtain their removal.

We find that in stating last week that there is no duty on the importation of cotton into France, we acted on misinformation. Such a duty is levied, but, it is returned in the shape of a drawback on the exportation of goods.

Brazil.—Extract of a letter from Rio Janeiro:—"I have only to add to my last reports, that we are advised of the absolute failure of the crops of grain at Buenos Ayres; and on the Banda Oriental they are very small and of inferior quality, which will, I expect, occasion a steady and active demand for flour throughout this year. The price will perhaps rule at 10 milreas or upwards. Our consumption may be estimated at about 3000 barrels per month. The Prince, Don Pedro, continues to support his popularity with the people, and by a discreet and judicious course of proceeding has removed all those petty differences which had previously existed in certain sections of the country, and all parties appear to be as warmly attached to each other as they are to their Prince."

Buenos Ayres.—Extract of a letter from Buenos Ayres March 1:—"Peace and prosperity crown the efforts of the new Government, which is busily engaged in works of improvement, in forming schools and libraries, &c.; but I am sorry to say, that our neighbours, the Portuguese, are not quite so tranquil. The only news we have here from that quarter is, the frequent military revolts at Monte Video, and the arrival in this river of a French squadron, bound, it is said, to the Pacific. The commander of this squadron thought proper to address a letter to our Government, in which, under instructions from his Government, he asks for the suppression of privateering; and the answer given by our Government was, that privateering had already been suppressed; so this affair ended without any further intercourse between the parties."

Valparaíso, Jan. 24.—The uncertain state that matters in Peru remain in, from the unaccountable conduct of San Martín, renders all calculations as to results there very doubtful, and those who have very valuable cargoes in their respective ships are quite at a loss how to act, as San Martín has fitted out a squadron of four ships, in order to blockade the intermediate ports between this and Lima, of which squadron the *Thais* now forms one. Two vessels from Buenos Ayres have arrived with goods. There is no conjecturing to what extent importations may yet be carried; we fear that persons in England, hearing of the fall of Lima, will be pouring in here fresh cargoes, in ignorance of the real situation of Peru and the markets in general. Should that be the case, a second River Plate business will follow, and all here fear it will be so. Lord Cochrane is gone to Guayaquil to refit his ships, and San Martín and himself are now enemies.

Mexico.—Extract of a letter from Havannah:—"A vessel has just arrived from Vera Cruz in 14 days, which brings the news that the Cortes at Mexico have met, and decided by a great majority to adhere to the union with the monarchy of Spain, upon the Constitutional system. Yturbe had protested against it."

Advices from Havannah, received by way of New York, state that a Spanish frigate and a sloop of war had arrived at the former place from Vera Cruz, having sailed on the 16th of April, with 5,000,000 of dollars on board. At that date the Castle of St. Juan de Ulloa still remained in the possession of the Royalist Spaniards.

Political Miscellanies.—The Spanish Ultras resumed activity immediately after the French Ultra Ministry came into power. A strong cordon of French troops was drawn up along the Spanish frontier, without any pretext of danger to France. The Serviles, who understood for what purpose they were placed there, immediately took heart, and began their operations. Throughout the middle and the south of Spain, they could do nothing more than plunder a courier, or alarm a village; but in the north, and especially at the points where they were in communication with the French troops, they have risen in considerable force. Add to this, that French-made arms are said to have been found in possession of the Insurgents, and that when defeated, they have received protection within the French frontier. Putting these circumstances together, we have at least a strong presumption that the insurrection is kept alive by the Ministers of Louis XVIII. Though we are satisfied that the Royalists have not the slightest chance of succeeding, if they are left to themselves, yet their efforts may have bad consequences.

The continual agitations they keep up will tend to tire the people of their newly acquired liberty; or may drive them to some violent acts to rid themselves of the evil, which the Board of Dictators will make a pretext for interfering. *THE COURIER* says, that Spain looks like a country on the verge of civil war and revolution. But we will shew this Journalist a country which, without being like Spain—newly come out of a revolution—has had combinations in one quarter, burnings in another, plunderings and midnight meetings of armed men in a third, with the military called into action, and Insurrection Bills passed. *THE COURIER* knows where this country is to be found. Does he mean to say that it is on the verge of revolution too?—*Scotzman.*

Murcia, May 17.—The Political Chief with his Secretary and two Officers went on the 15th to Lorea. Yesterday evening Count Almodovar set out for Orihuela, where the day before yesterday 20 soldiers of the regiment of Malaga, that had just arrived from Cartagena, were wounded. Yesterday evening, by orders from Count Almodovar, 30 horse, and this morning 80 infantry of the militia of Lorea, marched to Orihuela.

A paper called the *VINDICATION*, published at Orihuela on the 18th, gives a long account of the affray, which it ascribes to the insolent conduct of the soldiers of the regiment of Malaga, who insulted the inhabitants, fired their pieces at random in the street with cries of "Riego for ever!" The arrival of Count Almodovar and the militia of Lorea had made the citizens perfectly easy.—*Madrid Papers, May 23.*

Trieste, May 18.—A small English squadron of five vessels, one of the line, is now in this harbour. The Austrian brigantine, *ARISTIDES*, which has arrived in twelve days from the neighbourhood of Sina, brings news that great fermentation prevails in the island of Samos, and that murders are committed almost daily, because part of the inhabitants, fearing the consequences of this rebellion, desire to hoist the Ottoman flag, and voluntarily to submit to the Turkish troops when they arrive. The two Captains Valsamacci and Geogundapula, lay off the island, to take on board the principal Greek families, who intended to take flight; but the people opposed their embarkation, demanding that those who, if the issue had been favourable, would have claimed the fairest fruits of the victory for themselves, should now share the days of danger with the lower classes.

According to the statements brought by the ships that arrive, not a Greek vessel is to be met with out at sea. They have all either retired to their islands or are watching in some concealment for a favourable opportunity to gain some advantage over the powerful fleet of the Captain Paasha; 600 Greek children, and 890 women were embarked on board three Turkish vessels, to be conveyed as slaves to Asia.

British Dependencies.

ISLAND OF VAN DIEMEN, THURSDAY, NOV. 29, 1821.

True Briton, June 7, 1822.

—The two last days have had a heavenly serenity; the climate hitherto has been changeable and cold, the winds sharp and chilling, and frequent terrible hurricanes. It is said such weather has not been known here till this year. It has changed from extreme heat to extreme cold, from a calm to a hurricane, almost fifty times in the same day; and such variability for a month together. But if this cannot be called a fine climate, it may certainly be called healthy. In one thing, I am told, this climate is constant: that is, the cold of the evening and morning requires always a fire, even in our Midsummer days; when you are enjoying your "Wallsend" at Christmas.

As to the beauty of face of the country, of its scenery, romantic or grand views, &c. it may be said, I think, truly, that if cleared of the wood, and in cultivation like Old England, it would be the most beautiful country ever imagined—even in a poet's dream. But at present, the gloomy aspect of its brown hills, and the solitary stillness of thinly wooded plains, excite a gloomy dulness, rather than the pleasing melancholy which was much desired by philosophers, and so much shunned by the belles and beaux of the old Arctic hemisphere.

I have been searching the country for a beautiful spot, on which to pitch my tent or fix my hut, and have found one; it is fifty miles from Hobart Town, by a road, if road it may be called, almost impassable. My hut, formed at present of boughs of trees, is raised, on a sloping bank, on the side of a river, or rather rivulet, overlooking a most beautiful plain, extending about three miles to the foot of a high hill, worthy to be called a mountain; one of a long unbroken chain of hills, very high and thickly wooded, and forming a semicircle on one side, on the other is a fine plain, stretching about nine miles. This part of the island is yet little known.

This is my farm. I write you from my hut: my table a large box, my seat a small one; the quills of the cockatoo are by me, but my pen is still a patent Bramah. H—— is at work in our garden, which already begins to smile on us: assisting him, is a black man, a native of Sydney, (N. S. W.) concealing the simplicity of heart of a child beneath his skin of ebony. In the stock-yard next the garden, are six cows with four calves, and two fine steers. The sheep are pasturing at some distance; black Tom will find them. He can track cattle and sheep as a pointer scents a partridge. Behind me two men and six bullocks are harrowing. I have two acres of wheat, one of barley, one of peas and some potatoes already in the ground—this within twelve weeks of landing. The people here are surprised at my celerity: I am still more surprised. The difficulties we had to encounter appeared at first tremendous for us. But we view difficulties before us in the mass, and they appear unconquerable; we encounter them single and they vanish, or we vanquish them.

On my left hand, feeding on the river bank, are my two horses—one is a beauty, a three-year-old colt, who follows me like a spaniel, comes when he is called, puts his nose in my pocket to look for barley, plays with me, pretends to bite, but is careful not to pinch too hard; we lie down on the grass together, and fall asleep. Here are no Lauras, Orianas, or Elizas—not even Susans or Pollys—none of those animals whom Thomson, Shenstone, Prior, Rogers, Campbell, or Byron sing of, praise or abuse, admire or scandalize, and as I must be fond of something, I am reduced to pet my colt. He is too, a beautiful fellow, and as good as handsome, which I wish all the other animals round you may be.

And my dog Hector—of him I have much to write—another time.

There are plenty of kangaroos on the hills around us. Tell your friends among the Aldermen, and in the Corporation, that kangaroo soup is most delicious. Send me your new pyroligneous acid, and I will send you a haunch of kangaroo, as fresh as you love your young mutton. Two dogs will soon catch more kangaroos than four men can carry; fine sport, but very fatiguing. The kangaroo weighs about 50lb.; some, which are called boomahs, more than 150lbs.

The kangaroo is hunted silently, being surprisingly quick of hearing. When a dog finds his game the chase begins, the kangaroo hopping, the dog running at his speed; the hunter stands still—when the dog has killed, which he seldom fails to do, he returns to his master. The hunter then bids him "show" where the kangaroo lies, saying, "show;" the dog instantly trots on to the spot where he killed; and shows the dead game. Sometimes the progress of the hunter is impeded by obstacles which the dog can readily pass, but which a man cannot. Should the dog in such case run on, the hunter would lose sight of him. The dog, therefore, when such a difficulty occurs, stops till the hunter comes up to him, and then hunts on. The dog sometimes kills three or four miles from the hunter, but never fails to show the game; when two dogs follow the game, and only one kills, that one only will show, and the dog that kills will not suffer the other to approach the game.

The sagacity of these dogs, their beauty, strength, fleetness, and docility, are the admiration of all who have observed them. In the early days of this young settlement, when the new settlers had no other flesh to eat but the kangaroo, at a dollar for three pounds, a brace of kangaroo dogs has sold for 150l.

A young kangaroo, tamed, caught only four days ago, is now sitting by me; she already distinguishes me from others; eats grass, but is fond of sweet tea and sopped bread; the head is beautiful, something between the head of a deer and a hare; but too singular to be compared and not easy to describe. Milton has described such things: "None but itself can be its parallel," except it be an old acquaintance, Miss ———, who is, I make sure, distantly related by some descent to this most extraordinary part of the creation.

The settlers on the island, I do not yet know much of. There is much room for the "convicts" to reform, and still more for the unconvicted to improve. The convicts are called with a delicate humanity, "Prisoners," and "Government men!" The unconvicted must take care that these are not the most moral and useful of the two classes here.

There are very few "ladies" on this southern Island, and no elegance is attempted. One of the prime recommendations for a young unmarried lady, is to be a good milker; and it will be of much advantage in a matrimonial arrangement, to understand the management of swine, and the proper compounding of a hog-wash. Mending her husband's stockings is an accomplishment required among the higher orders only, as the Benedicts (*truly blessed*) of the lower classes are not troubled by these incumbrances. The females, too, often dispense with this luxury. As to the prejudice in favour of clean linen, which is carried to far of late in England, among those who wear shirts, &c. it does not all exist here. When you see one person only in a hut, you are not to conclude that the individual is alone; a thousand nameless and invisible beings commonly surround him, of whose society he or she is very sensible, the very names of these would frighten the inhabitants of South Britain, and perhaps, by this time, of much of North Britain also.

We grow strong here; fifty miles is nothing for a walk. I can wear down a horse, where he has to encounter so many hills. H—— knocks down a tree with his axe, as quickly as you would demolish the spire of one of Hoffman's pyramids of barley sugar, at the dessert. He thinks nothing of walking under a log of wood, which, in England, our whole family could not have lifted. His arm, he says, is stronger for having been broken; which you will remember, when your friends want to strengthen the arms of their young ones.

This is certainly a healthy climate; we have yet the most robust health. Our digestive powers rival or exceed those of the ostrich; but we are not yet three months on the Island. A life of indolent ease cannot be led here: it must be one of stirring activity; of long journeys; weary travelling; constant, and often laborious occupation—solitude, too, must often be your society, and too often the best you can have.

Still there seems to be found here that great physical blessing, health, which contributes so much to mental ease and power; in the lieu of ambition and luxury, vanity, and the bubble reputation, we can perhaps secure a quiet independence. As elsewhere, there is much here to wish for, and nothing to be had without a struggling energy of exertion. I should be miserable without H——; he would not remain here without me. So far from what still appears to be our "home," the bonds of friendship are drawn tighter; the ties of kindred are knit closer; and the memory of the distant is almost a present reality, mixed with the keen sense of the illusion.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Advices from Newfoundland describe that Colony to be in a state of extreme distress: among the lower orders, it is said, few are able to support themselves; many, it was feared, would perish for want. The Governor has intimated, that a sum equal to the whole raised by the Colonists would be contributed by the Government.

GIBRALTAR PAPERS TO THE 17th OF MAY.

May 16.—A Funchal letter announces to the Spanish Government, from its Charge d'Affaires in Lisbon, that great ferment prevails in the Canary Islands, and that every thing announces the intention of the natives to declare themselves independent.

May 14.—After being beaten in several rencounters, Misas' followers are stated by the Civil Government of Gerona to have been driven to the necessity of seeking refuge in France, where, in compliance with the Government demand, their arms and ammunition were burned, and the men, after performing quarantine, were to be marched into the interior.

PARLIAMENTARY.

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Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1832.

IRISH TITHES.

Mr. GOULBURN said, he came forward on the part of the Irish Government with the present measure, as the first fruits of their consideration of the state of the country.—The measure he had to propose was not upon a principle of general commutation, yet he did not pledge himself to oppose every plan of that sort. Without, however, discussing so extensive a question, he assumed that, in now bringing forward a minor measure, he was not precluded from introducing one afterwards of a more general nature. In respect to tithes, he considered them as an ancient and as good a title as that of any other species of property. He therefore approached the subject as he would any other private property. The remedy he intended to propose would, he believed, remedy many of the evils at present attending the tithe system of Ireland; and he flattered himself it would be found to contain sufficient to induce the consent of those who were to be affected by it. The demands of the Clergy of Ireland were, he thought, in general enforced with mildness, though he admitted that there were particular instances of deviation from the general rule. In this respect it was to be regretted that the Clergy of Ireland were under the necessity of collecting their tithes from the poorer classes. This was not the case in England, where the payers of tithes were generally persons of some capital. At all events, the tithes of England were paid willingly, when compared with those of Ireland where it was too often necessary to demand them by legal measures. The tithe, too, was paid by a number of petty contributors. To illustrate this statement, he would refer to one parish (which he assured the House he had not selected) in which there were 1,000 persons to pay 400*l.* per annum. It might, in many cases, be the duty as well as the inclination of the clergyman, to remit as much as possible of that tithe, which he could not collect but by legal enforcement; yet the clergyman, from the great number of small contributors, was too often reduced to the alternative of giving up the means of supporting himself and his family, or of taking legal proceedings to enforce the payment of his tithes. He (Mr. G.) should propose that the incumbent should have the power of leasing his tithes for 21 years, and that this lease should bind his successor. It was therefore also unnecessary to state, that under the present law, a tithe lease was binding only on the living incumbent, and the person who was to pay.—He intended however to guard against partial or fraudulent leases, and had therefore introduced effectual provisions for preventing the taking of any fine or premium for the granting of those leases. To remedy other evils which attended the present system, he proposed that those leases might be entered into with the freeholders and reversioners of the land, as well as the occupiers. He should also state, that there were at present many arrangements between existing incumbents and proprietors; and these arrangements did not come within the protection of any law, though it had been found that they conducted very much to quietness, and that there was general tranquillity in the districts in which they prevailed. These arrangements it was proposed to confirm. (*hear.*) In short, the whole object of the Bill was to remove every case of hostility between the incumbent and his parishioner. He had been told that there would be objections to this Bill on the part of the gentry and the landed proprietors of Ireland; but he trusted he should be doing them an injustice to believe that his information was correct. He trusted so the more because this Bill would not impede any ultimate measure which might be thought advisable, with a view to the general subject of commutation. Upon that question he thought the main difficulty would be to ascertain the value of the thing to be commuted. There were, however, many different opinions on this head; though he thought they might be ultimately reconciled. Indeed, he believed that a right Hon. Gentleman (Sir John Newport, we believe) who took so great an interest in the affairs of Ireland agreed with his (Mr. G.'s) principle; and that the leasing system would lead to an easy commutation of tithes in general. Upon the principle of general commutation, he should be happy to hear any proposition which did not go to violate the rights of the clergy or those of private ecclesiastical property. (*hear.*) Indeed he had been careful to frame this bill so that it should not possibly interfere with the views of any Hon. Member as to the general measure. The Right Hon. Gent. then moved for leave to bring in a Bill to enable the ecclesiastical persons to grant leases to bind their successors.

Sir H. PARNELL admitted the general liberality of the Irish Clergy, but there were many cases of individual hardship arising out of the present law; he knew many cases of individual hardship, and he held in his hand a receipt for law expenses, amounting to 53*l.* paid by a man whose tithes amounted to 11*l.* And yet it happened that the tithes were something more than the rent of the land. He had heard much about combinations among tenants to prevent new comers, and this tended very much to keep down the rent of land. He agreed that cases might be made valid in the way proposed without interfering with the general

measure of communication. To commutation he was satisfied the clergy of Ireland had no objection; and he had received many letters from intelligent Irish clergymen, expressing their sentiments on this subject. It was the interest of the clergy to have a general measure relative to the tithes; and if the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Goulburn) wished to introduce such a measure, he had nothing to do but consult the clergy as to the form of it. He wished to induce the House not to agree to the Bill proposed to them, which he was sure would be inefficient, and prevent any other being introduced. He thought the best course to pursue was for the Right Hon. Gentleman to wait till next Session before he did any thing on the subject, when he would be better acquainted with the sentiments of the clergy and people of Ireland, who best understood their own interests. He hoped, therefore he would not press this Bill, and thereby divide those who were otherwise willing to support him.

Sir J. NEWPORT deprecated the measure being received by the House, because he was sure it would have the effect of huling the House and the country into a supposition that the important question of the tithe system of Ireland was at rest.

Mr. PLUNKETT earnestly hoped that his Right Hon. Friend would not oppose this Bill at the outset. It would not be a fair dealing with the Government of the country, called on as they were to introduce a remedial measure, to interpose at the outset, before its details could be known. He denied that this Bill would stand in the way of an ulterior measure founded upon the general principle of commutation; on the contrary, he thought it would rather facilitate it by establishing a nearer principle of valuation. For his own part, he avowed that he could not see his way through the principle of commutation. First, on what principle would they commute? Would they give the clergy what was called a fair and liberal remuneration, or would they elect an arbitrary standard? The difficulty was how to touch the property of the church without affecting the rights of property of every other description. Suppose they were to take the broad ground of right in their scale of estimate—then they must practically levy a larger sum than the clergy collected, for the actual receipts were nearer 1-20th than 1-10th. But the great difficulty in the way of commutation was to draw a distinction between church and other property. His apprehension was, that if they opened a chapter of the church, they would be next called upon to open the chapter of the landlord (*hear.*) He must from his own professional experience, deny that tithes were as his Right Hon. Friend supposed, the cause of local disturbances in Ireland, unless so far as tithes were an ingredient in property: for it was against property that the insubordination was directed, and against that alone, and certainly no further against tithes than as they constituted a part of the charge upon land. His Right Hon. Friend attributed the disturbances in the Southern districts to the collection of the tithes on potatoes. Now, it was clear that his conjecture was erroneous, for the disturbances in the year 1830 first commenced in the counties of Galway, Roscommon, Sligo, and Mayo, where no tithe on potatoes had ever been levied. (*hear.*) The great mistake was imputing every thing to tithes, which were in fact only a co-existing ingredient. Take for instance, the maximum of relief which the absence of all tithes furnished, look at them in land which is tithe free, as compared with land exposed to their charge, and how were the tenants affected? Why the real fact was, and he was prepared to demonstrate it by a reference to facts within his knowledge, that in the price of the land upon the tenant, the latter had to pay three times the proportion in the shape of rent which the clergyman would have exacted in tithes. Where the clergyman would have been satisfied with three shillings an acre in the tithes, the landlord (where the land was tithe free) levied 12*l.* for rent. (*hear.*) He complained of the irregularity of discussing this Bill on its first introduction, instead of waiting to understand its details, which would, he repeated, convince its present opponents that they had mistaken its character. As to the clergy, he must always defend their characters from the unjust imputations cast upon them. (*hear.*)

Mr. S. RICE said that it was on a commutation the happiness of Ireland mainly depended. He declared the measure of the Right Hon. Secretary to be entirely inefficient. He asked the Right Hon. Gent. if he would accede to the appointment of a Commission emanating from Government, which, at some future period, should examine how far a commutation could be carried into effect, and report the result of the inquiry to the House. He believed nothing could be done without using a gentle violence towards Ministers; and till that was tried, it was in vain for Irish Members to call on them for the adoption of any useful measure.

Mr. D. BROWNE should not oppose the introduction of the present measure, nor even its ultimate adoption, because he was persuaded it would not tend to impede the principle of commutation, which he believed to be the only effectual remedy.

Mr. DOWSON was ready to support the present measure, because he sincerely believed it was the best that could be adopted, under all the circumstances of the case.

Mr. S. RICE explained.

Captain O'GRADY thought some changes necessary in the Ecclesiastical Courts of Ireland, and suggested several alterations which he thought would be improvements. These adopted and the tithe system generally ameliorated, he was satisfied that those disturbances which at present afflicted Ireland, would be heard of no more. He trusted the House would, ere long, adopt some decisive measure to accomplish those objects.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY observed that his Right Hon. Friend had explained the nature of the Bill he intended to introduce. The whole subject was now under his consideration; and the only question was, whether leave should be given to bring in the Bill. He would never consent to any alteration in the system, like those adopted in other countries under the influence of principles that had nearly desolated the world. The great evil arising from tithes would be cured by this Bill, which would be a great boon to Ireland. He deprecated the hastiness with which Gentlemen had given opinions as to commutation of tithes: for the state of the church should be treated like the private property of any individual: and he should be shocked if any other idea was held out on this subject, as the right of one party was as sacred as the other.

Sir H. PARNELL explained.

Mr. HUTCHINSON should vote for the bringing in of this Bill, without pledging himself hereafter to give it his support.

Mr. CAREW spoke in favour of a commutation.

Mr. DALY disapproved of any thing short of a commutation and a total change of system, restricting tithes of Ireland.

Sir N. COLTHURST declared it as his opinion, that with a view to the tranquillity of Ireland a commutation of tithes was necessary, (hear.) By commutation he meant a fair equivalent to the clergy for the income they now possessed: such a change was even wished for by the clergy themselves.

Col. FOSTER opposed the Bill.

Capt. O'GRADY explained.

Mr. R. MARTIN would vote for bringing in the Bill, and he believed he should support it in all its stages.

Col. FORD would support the motion of his Right Hon. Friend, as a stepping stone to the final settlement of the question of tithes in Ireland.

The motion was then carried without a division.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the Naval and Military Pensions Bill. Some verbal amendments were agreed to upon the motion of Mr. Grenfell.

Mr. HUME entered his protest against the absurd and ridiculous plan of the Right Hon. Gent. He thought it would be more expedient to have recourse to the Sinking Fund at once.

The resolutions were agreed to, the House resumed, and the Report was ordered to be received to-morrow. Adjourned at half past eleven o'clock.

Shipping.

It gives us much satisfaction to find that refuge caves are formed and forming about the tall cliffs, near Beachy Head, in cases of wrecks, for seamen in their distress and danger to have recourse to. These caves are formed by excavating the rock above the reach of the tide, with steps, similarly effected, to approach them. Two of these caves, to the west of Berlin-gap, are finished, and various others are in process. Had such a thoughtful measure been carried into execution years back it is impossible to say how many valuable lives, ere this, would have been preserved by it; but, from our local knowledge of the coast and cliffs mentioned, and what has occurred at the latter, we have no hesitation in saying that the number must have been considerable.—Brighton, June 6.

Deal, June 6.—Arrived and sailed for the River the PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, Blyth, from Ceylon; ROWCLIFF, Du Bois, from Honduras; DEYAD, Foll, from Tobago. Came down from the River, and sailed, OPTALUS, Callony, for the Mediterranean. Passed at the back of the Goodwin Sands, the NORTH AMERICA, Isaacs, from Batavia to Antwerp.

Portsmouth June 6.—Arrived, GODMID, Haab, from Cork; JAMES SIBBALD, Forbes, from the Downs, for Bombay.

Bristol, June 6.—A letter has been received this day from Liverpool stating that the FAIRLEY, Dawson, while loading at Deimerara, for this port, was burnt, with about 300 casks of sugar, which account was brought by a vessel, arrived at Cork from Badajos, but the owner of the FAIRLEY has not received any advices on the subject.

Literature.

Le Musée des Variétés Littéraires. No. 1. Juin, 1822. Prix 1s. 6d. pp. 44. Leigh, London.

The appearance of a Magazine in the French language is, we believe, a novelty in England. The attempt is laudable and merits success. We are much pleased with this first essay, and we look forward to that improvement which is consequent on a greater familiarity with the undertaking. This attempt may be mutually beneficial to France and England, by smoothing the asperities of national character, and by promoting a proper understanding, which will be highly conducive to their general interests. It will dissipate prejudices, and inspire a cordial and honourable emulation in science and those liberal arts which "humanize mankind." To the English reader it will greatly facilitate the acquisition of the French language, by blending pleasure with an implied necessity to peruse each succeeding number on its appearance. We wish it hearty success.

An Itinerary of Provence and the Rhone, made during the year 1819. By John Hughes, A. M. of Oriel College, Oxford; with Etchings by the Author. 8vo. pp. 292, price 12s. London, Conchorn, Cockspurstreet.

Of all the books of Travels with which the public have been lately so much edified, and no doubt delighted, this unassuming publication appears to us to be the most useful. The author's intention seems to have been the combination of profit with pleasure, so as to leave the impress of enjoyment perfect on the traveller's mind. The work is embellished by a few characteristic etchings. We understand that illustrations on a larger scale, are now in course of publication; and we have no doubt that they will be very acceptable to those who have, and those who have not, visited the sunny fields of Provence, and the banks of the winding Rhone.

Sir Walter Scott intends to visit Ireland in the course of the present summer. Rumour says he purposes collecting materials in that country for writing a series of Novels, founded on the ancient history and records of Ireland.

The Parisian Journals.—THE QUOTIDIENNE is the official organ of the extreme Droite; no article appears in it without having been approved of by a Council of Ultras of the very deepest dye. THE DRAPEAU BLANC is the Thersites of this party. It is chiefly edited by a worthless fellow (in Garnement) named Martainville, who, in 1793, wrote laudatory articles upon THE SAINT GUILLOTINE. THE GAZETTE DE FRANCE is less Ultra and more Ministerial than THE QUOTIDIENNE. It enjoys a pension from M. Metternich. It sometimes bears away the palm of absurdity and dullness from THE JOURNAL DE PARIS, which is in the interest of M. de Cazes, and may be termed THE JOURNAL DE LA BASCULE, that to-day lands the Constitutional regime, and to-morrow loudly calls for a coup d'état. One of the heroes of this Paper is M. Ternaux. THE CONSTITUTIONNEL is the Paper which has the greatest number of subscribers (from 16 to 18,000), and is the best got up Journal in Paris. There is no article allowed to appear in it until after being submitted to and sanctioned by a conclave of Libéraux. M. Erienne, a Deputy, is one of the principal Editors. M. Chevassat, the Proprietor, purchased it some years ago for 40,000 francs—it now returns him 100,000 francs a-year. Its literary expenses do not exceed much above 100,000 francs. It pays high for foreign intelligence, and has, consequently, the best of any French Journal. Its literary articles are weak and stupid. The only respectable rival THE CONSTITUTIONNEL has is THE JOURNAL DES DEBATS, a hypocritical Paper, edited by three Jesuits. It is, in general, in the service of the centre Droite. From time to time, M. Chateaubriand—who is a great friend of the Printer, Le Normand, who lends him money—inserts some articles (centre Gauche) in it. It is this circumstance which leads some good-natured people to suppose that M. Chateaubriand (who for eight months back had been on the point of becoming Minister) would be less unreasonable and dangerous than M. Peyronnet; they say, "there is at least one good thing in M. Chateaubriand, he is not altogether an orthodox believer." THE JOURNAL DES DEBATS was the only Literary Journal during the Imperial Regime. The amusing and cynical Abbe Geoffroy, by his articles in it, raised the amount of its subscriptions to 500,000 francs a-year. In those articles, he endeavoured to prove, four times a week, with great animation and piquancy, that Voltaire was a sof. One of its best writers at present is Mr. Dessaux, the only man who defends with any kind of talent the three unities. His articles on literature and music are in general inferior to those of the other Journals. THE COURIER FRANCOIS is the haggadocio of the Liberal party, as THE DRAPEAU BLANC is of the Ultra party; it inserts articles that THE CONSTITUTIONNEL would not dare do, for fear of losing its subscribers. In this Paper there are, at times, some very excellent articles upon literature. M. Jany, ex-redacteur of THE NERVE, is the Editor of THE COURIER. THE MIROIR is a Journal full of wit and point, but so perfectly local and Parisian, that it is unintelligible at St. Denis, which is but two leagues from Paris. Its strength consists in fine-spun epigrams and almost impalpable allusions

which so much annoyed the Ultras, that M. Donald had a law passed, particularly directed against *THE MIROIR*. The superannuated Madame de Genlis edits a periodical libel, called *LA Foudre* (the Thunderbolt), pretty much in the same style as *THE BEACON* of Edinburgh. In one of its Numbers M. de la Fayette was designated as a *forçat libéré* (a pardoned galley slave). Some persons in power pay the amounts of 250 subscriptions to this *FOUDRE*. There is an Evening Paper, *THE ÉTOILE*, of nearly the same force and character as the last-mentioned paper. It is only read when there is an expectation of some late news in the day, or for the debates when the Chamber is sitting. The Ministers pay it 6,000 francs per month. There is also *THE PILÔTE*, a Liberal Paper, but of very confined circulation.

The Fair Prodigal.

MARION DE LORME, the celebrated friend of the still more celebrated Ninon de Lenclos, ran up in one year a bill to the amount of fifty thousand crowns for gloves, fans, pomatum, and perfumery alone, and it was paid for her, not by fifty admirers, but by one only of the many whom she numbered, and whom history has immortalized by the name of Emery. If the rest of the expenses of this lady were in the like proportion, the revenues of a kingdom could scarcely have kept pace with her profusion.

As Marion, however, beheld at her feet the greatest hero and the greatest statesman of her age, it may perhaps be questioned whether we have a right to censure her prodigality. The mistress of such a man must necessarily distinguish herself above others of her sex; and how could she do this more effectually than in spending the revenues of a little principality annually in gloves?

The minute circumstance in the life of a lady of such rank can scarcely be unimportant to other ladies: we shall therefore need no excuse for subjoining the following particulars relative to the fair Marion.

Marion de Lorme was secretly married to Cinqmars, the celebrated favourite of Louis XIII. In spite of his conjugal rights, he was obliged to give way to Cardinal Richelieu, who, moreover, contrived to get him exiled from court.

After having been loved by one cardinal, she was so cordially hated by another, namely, Mazarin, on account of the meetings of a political society inimical to the court, which were held at her house, that her friends, in order to save her, were necessitated to propagate a report of her death. Her funeral was formally solemnized, and she witnessed the ceremony through the curtain of her window, when she had the satisfaction to observe with her own eyes the deep affliction of several of her admirers, who followed the coffin with all the demonstrations of the most profound and unfeigned sorrow.

When she was thus happily buried, she fled to London, where she soon obtained the hand of a wealthy nobleman, who was not destined long to enjoy the happiness of possessing so beautiful a wife. As his widow and heir, she set out on her return to France; but between Dunkirk and Paris she was attacked by a band of robbers, whose captain, not content with securing her treasure, carried off the fair owner also. The natural death of the robber—an unnatural one for persons of his profession—delivered her after an involuntary union of three years from this lord and master. The widow now fifty years of age, returned with a fortune of a hundred thousand livres to Paris, and chose an honest procureur for her fourth spouse. In her eighty first year she became a widow for the fourth time, and lived as such in the Fauxbourg Saint Germain, on an income which formerly would scarcely have paid her account for gloves and fans for a single week.

At a still later period this female, nursed in the lap of luxury and profusion, learned what it was to want even the necessities of life. Her servants plundered her of every thing, and suppressed a letter in which she applied for relief to her friend Ninon; nay, but for the kindness of a benevolent neighbour who supported her for thirty years, she must have perished with hunger.

Marion at length died at Paris, at the age of no less than 135 years, according to the certificate of the minister of Monchery, on the 5th of January 1741. She was born on the 5th of March, 1606, at Batherain, near Diez, in Franche Comte. Her parents were poor people, of low condition. Her father's name was Jacques Grapin. The name of Marion de Lorme was given to her by her first lover the celebrated Desbarreaux, who, notwithstanding her other intrigues, always retained a place in her heart. At the time when her beauty enchanted Cardinal Richelieu, she had attained those years when other fair-ones too frequently cease to please, for she had numbered no fewer than forty four summers. Heaven forbid that any of the fair ladies of the present day should take it into their heads, that Marion lived longer than others, because she spent more money than they. Were they to adopt such a notion, who durst venture to take a wife but kings or emperors?

Author of Junius.

Author of Junius.—Mr. Butler's hypothesis as to the author of Junius is curious and novel. He holds that Lord Sackville was Junius, and Sir Philip Francis his amanuensis. In support of this he relates several conversations with Wilkes, and satisfactorily disproves the claims set up for that person, for Burke, Glover, Boyd, Dyer, &c. With regard to Francis himself he says,—

“... all external evidence is for Sir Philip, all internal evidence is against him. Thus the argument on each side neutralizes the argument on the other, and the pretension of Sir Philip vanishes.

A third hypothesis is therefore necessary. The conclusion, to which it should lead, should be such as is consistent with the evidence on each side, and restores to each its individual activity.

Now this is done,—and perhaps it can only be done—by supposing that Sir Philip was not Junius, but the amanuensis of Junius; that the real Junius was too high to be bought; so that, when he made his terms with government, he was contented to remain in a proud obscurity,—but stipulated a boon for his scribe, and was of consequence enough to insist that the boon should be liberal. We do not, however, say that the scribe was a mere copyist:—he may have occasionally conveyed useful information, and suggested useful hints to his principal; so that, to a certain extent, he might, without impropriety, be said to have been his collaborator.

To this hypothesis the Reminiscent begs leave to say that he inclines it includes all the data required by him for the author of Junius; it equally admits the argument in favour of Sir Philip Francis from the external, and the arguments against him from internal evidence, and reconciles and gives activity to each.

Almost the only fact, which we know with certainty of Junius, is thus expressed in one of his private letters, to Woodfall: “That Swinney is a wretched, dangerous fool: he had the impudence to go to lord Sackville, whom he had never before spoken to, and to ask him whether or not he was the author of Junius.”

These few words disclose several facts;—that Junius knew Swinney and his character—that Junius knew Swinney had called on lord George Sackville,—that he knew that Swinney had never called on him before,—and that Junius was acquainted with the interview very soon after it took place. From this it may be argued that Junius was intimate with lord George Sackville; it has even been inferred that he was lord George Sackville himself.

The Reminiscent well remembers that his lordship was the person to whom the letters were first attributed, and that his lordship had the reputation of possessing literary talents and habits. It is known that Sir William Draper at first divided his suspicions of the authorship of Junius between Burke and lord George; and that on Burke's unequivocal denial of it, he transferred them to lord George.

There certainly was an event in his lordship's life, which would sour him against mankind, and fill his soul with bitter hatred against the late King, against lord Mansfield, his majesty's secret and confidential adviser in all state prosecutions, and against the duke of Grafton, the brother of lord Southampton, a strong witness against lord George, in the court-martial which was held upon him. Something or other might easily have occurred, which would have extended this hatred to the duke of Bedford.

The event to which we have referred would render concealment necessary; and after lord George had taken an office in lord North's administration, and accepted a peerage from the king, it must, if he had any feelings of honour, have made him desire that his authorship of the Letters of Junius, if he were the author of them, should be buried in eternal oblivion.

Junius, in many parts of his letters, seems to intimate his having a personal knowledge of the king: “I know that man better than you,” he says of the king, in one of his letters to Mr. Horne. To this personal knowledge of the king, the high birth of lord George and the habits of his family about the court, entitled him; but this personal knowledge of the king cannot be claimed for any other person, to whom the Letters of Junius have been ascribed. The rank and character of Lord George Sackville account also for his knowledge of some very obscure transactions of government, and some private events in the duke of Bedford's family. It may be added, that Junius ceased to write in May 1772;—that, soon afterwards, lord George re-appeared in the public world in the debates on East India affairs, and that in 1775 he was appointed one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state. Allowing for the time which it must necessarily take to bring into public office a man so apparently unknown in public opinion, it is not contrary to probability, that the *pour-parlers* for his restoration to favour began about the time at which Junius ceased to write.

To all arguments which may be suggested in favour of lord George, the author of the ingenious essay, prefixed to Woodfall's edition of the Letters of Junius, objects an expression in a political squib attributed to Junius, in which he alludes to the supposed tergiversation of lord George at the battle of Minden. This may be thought a strong, but it is not a decisive argument, particularly if we suppose, what certainly is not impossible, that lord George had, upon this subject, all the pride of conscious innocence. It must also be observed, that it is by conjecture only that the *jeu d'esprit* in which this expression is found, is imputed to Junius.

Speaking in one of his letters to Woodfall of the edition which that gentleman projected of his letters, Junius says, "When the book is finished, let me have a set bound in vellum, gilt and lettered as handsome as you can—the edges gilt—let the sheets be well dried before binding."

Who is the fortunate possessor of these two vellum volumes? The Reminiscences knows as little as the rest of the world,—but he thinks it was not unknown to the founder of a noble house to whom the public owes an edition of Homer, which does the nation honour.—*Butler's Reminiscences.*

Fine Arts.—Poetry.

NAPOLEON, BY BERNARD BARTON.

MR. EDITOR,—I hardly know what to say to thy "Illustrious Correspondent." Assuming, however, the actual existence of this august personage, I could wish, with all becoming deference, to make a very brief remark or two on his brief critique. I think, with him, that the article he refers to "did not fitly enter upon the subject it professed to review, but rather seemed to pass it by;" but with all imaginable respect to princely criticism, I must confess that the exercise of it, in this instance has not settled the point of the lawfulness of war to my satisfaction. Of course it would be presumption in me to fling down the gauntlet, even of amicable warfare, to such an antagonist: nor would it quite comport with the tone and style of this Letter, to discuss seriously in it points of faith and doctrine. Indeed, I do not much like to see such subjects argued in the columns of a newspaper, side by side with reports of the fineness of the day in Hyde Park, and the cavalcade of elegant equipages to be found there. There is no keeping in such heterogeneous admixtures. Without, however, apprehending myself called on to defend in prose, what I have ventured to express in verse, I may perhaps observe that the article before me has not changed my sentiments. He who has assigned unto him a kingdom which is of this world, may very allowably "humbly hope and believe that he is not, by such a trust, excluded from a better." I have most assuredly never said, or thought that he was. But that the passage adduced by me to deprecate war, can be pleaded in justification of it, I am by no means convinced. The favorable opinion expressed of the poem by thy correspondent in his postscript, was by no means requisite to ensure my concurrence in his assertion that it was "not without its poetic faults and weaknesses." The stanza he has quoted, for the sake of rebutting its argument, illustrates both; but the difficulty of being at once didactic and poetical, has been, I believe, felt by the possessors of genius infinitely more lofty than I pretend to lay claim to. If, in the more imaginative parts, where embellishment could be at all indulged consistently with my plan, I have now and then acquitted myself as the article has given me credit for, I have perhaps done as much as my plan admitted, or as my genius enabled me to perform; and as the Napoleon does not occupy more than a fourth of the volume, even those who may not accord with its principles or be captivated by its poetry, may perhaps pardon its insertion.

Thine respectfully,

B. BARTON.

Concert.—Angrisani and Placci had their benefit last night at the Concert Room of the King's Theatre. The orchestra was complete, and the arrangement of the music contained much of novelty and beauty. Unluckily De Begnis and his wife, and Mrs. Salmon, who were to have borne prominent parts, were absent, as it is termed, through indisposition. It would be idle to repeat the names of the long succession of airs, duets, and trios, which diversified the night. They were chiefly from favourite operas of Rossini and Mozart, and were in general spiritedly performed, and favourably received. The principal singers were—Camporese, Cinti, Zuchelli, Ambrogetti, Angrisani, and Placci.

In the second part, a Signor Bruni played a *Tema* on the Spanish guitar. He played with considerable skill, and laboured through an extremely difficult though brief composition without incurring disapprobation. But the effort was injudicious; the guitar, though exquisite as an accompaniment for the voice, is amongst the most helpless and unproductive instruments when it comes to struggle with a solo. Last night the wasted dexterity of the Signor made it only the rival to the Jew's

harp. He is, notwithstanding, a clever performer, and his instrument one of the most delightful of all musical inventions; but it must be kept within its natural limits, and those limits do no include *Temas des Variaciones*.

Painting.—We understand that upwards of 160 members of the House of Commons have already sat for their portraits for Mr. Bowyer's national undertaking of an engraving of the interior of that House when in debate. This is one of the few objects respecting which the unanimity of the House was to be expected; and accordingly the members of both sides have, we find, been equally ready in giving their patronage and support to a work of art which cannot be otherwise than interesting, and in which each individual naturally finds a source of personal gratification. The picture will, it is said, contain in the whole between two and three hundred portraits; so that we shall have at least all the talents and wisdom of the House, whatever else we may have in addition.

Mr. Alexandre.

The following compliment to the powers of Mr. Alexandre, the Ventriloquist, is from the pen of that distinguished Scholar, Dr. Butler, of Shrewsbury.

Unde per attentas aures nova murmura currunt:
Murmura mortales non imitata sonos?
Quis gemuit? certe gemitus fuit—occupat horror
Pectora; vox imo est visa sonare solo.
Nunc tamen æthereas sonitus surrexit in auras
Fallor? an arboreis vox venit illa comis:
Undique vox reboat; volat hinc, volat inde vicissim,
Iude tacet? sonat hinc; hinc tacet? inde sonat,
Nunc summos inter crines, ut musca, insurrag,
Nunc procul, immanis cœn fremit urasa, fremit.
Terreor; at tanti quæ sit terroris origo,
Nescio: vox talis dic, comes, unde venit?
Stulte quid irrides? non hæc est hora jocandi,
Nunc prece, non risu res eget ista tuo.
Mem me fallunt anres? tua voxne sonabat?
Lingua silet, linguam num, comes, intus habes?
Intus habere inquis? vix est quod credere possim,
Lingua tacet; vox a ventre diserta venit.
Jam nec Agenorem celebrent Amphionæ Thæbæ,
Jam Arioniam Lesbæ terra lyran,
Nam cantator adest, qui vincit Ariona voce,
Quique tuas superet, Thrax citharæde, fides.
Duce, Alexandre, vivis tu, Gallice, frustra
Jactet Alexandrum regia Pella suum.
Scilicet, O miræ præmes mirabilis artis
Nomen idem retines, nec tibi fama minor.

TRANSLATION.

Whence are those murmurs that salute mine ear,
Sounds scarcely mortal, floating thro' the air!
Amazement seizes on my startled breast—
What groan was that of agony confessed—
Now seems a voice from mother Earth to rise,
Now mount aloft, and mingle with the skies—
My sense is false, or speak those leafy trees—
Voices all round me—speech in every breeze—
But now 'twas here—'tis gone—and far away
Melts in the distance as with slow decay—
And now a fly with teizing hum flies o'er—
And hark! oh heard ye not yon horrid roar—
Terror has seized me, yet I know not why—
Explain, I pray you friend, this mystery—
Fool! can ye laugh, and see ye not that now,
Prayer were more fitting than that laughing brow—
Ears, are ye true—or did he speak e'en then?—
His tongue is silent—hast thou, friend, within
Thy inmost vitals, hast thou there, I say,
A tongue can utter speech?—away, away,
Mock me not thus—and yet again has rung
That voice within thee, tho' all mute thy tongue,
Oh now shall Thebes' Amphion sing in vain,
Or Lesbæ boast Arion's heavenly strain;
He comes, who e'en Arion's fame shall dim,
And, Thracian minstrel, yield the palm to him,—
Gaul's Alexander! while you live, in vain,
Shall Macedonia vaunt her Monarch's name,
Equal to his, thy blazing star shall be,
Thou of a matchless art, the matchless votary.

Bombay Gazette, Sept. 5, 1822.

M. P.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—761—

Medical Attendance.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,
I observe the "Notice to Correspondents" in your Journal of 11-Jay.

The writer of the article in the Obituary has thrown out an anonymous insinuation, and there seems to be no reason why, for the sake of justice, he should not be disposed to enter further into anonymous communications. I am not personally concerned in this question, and have not, therefore, any occasion to apply for information at the address indicated.

It may be perfectly true that Medical Assistance could not be procured till after the lapse of an hour, or rather that it actually was not procured. But why was it not obtained? in what quarter was it sought for? I assert it to be strictly correct that all three of the Garrison Medical Staff were in their quarters during the whole period adverted to in the Obituary, and ready to attend to any one requiring their assistance if a call had been made on them. What need to say more? except that

I am, Sir, Your humble Servant,

Tank-Square, Oct. 25, 1822.

NON-MEDICUS.

NOTE OF THE EDITOR.

We have the most unexceptionable grounds for knowing that the Statement here given—namely, that of the whole Garrison Medical Staff being at their Quarters during the period adverted to—is strictly correct; and we are glad that it is thus publicly made, in justice to all the Officers in question, to whom no blame can possibly be attached.

Local Incidents.

We had omitted to notice the unusually inauspicious manner in which the Assemblies of the present season commenced on Wednesday Evening. It usually happens, we believe, that the First Assembly is a gay and crowded one; but from some cause or causes, the one of which we speak was neither the one nor the other. There were fewer persons than we ever remember to have seen on any former occasion (save and except always, the memorable re-opening of the Conversazione, when it was thought an Assembly might be drawn together without the attraction of Dancing);—and even those few who did attend came late and scarcely began to enjoy the Entertainment till it was nearly time to retire. We hope the next will be as full and brilliant as this last was thinly attended and dull.

The Nautches in honor of the Doorgah Poojah (which may possibly have drawn some few away from the Assembly), appear to have been as much frequented as usual. The Houses of Rajah Ram Chunder, and Rajah Nob Kissen, were among the most expensively prepared for the occasion; and at midnight on Thursday, the streets and avenues in the neighbourhood of their Dwellings, were almost impassable, from the number of carriages, buggies and palanquins, and the crowds of visitors of all classes and descriptions that thronged them.

The Subscriptions for the Irish proceed with regular advances. We are proud to witness to see persons of all classes and from all quarters contributing their portion, though the field is yet far from fully gleaned. We are glad to see that there is to be a Performance at the Theatre at Dum-Dum for the benefit of the Fund; and that the Entertainments selected for the occasion are of themselves highly attractive. As the weather will no doubt be fine, and the moon clear, it is hoped that the House will be as well attended as the occasion demands. We may add on this subject, that in emulation of the excellent example set by H.M.'s 17th Regiment of Foot, a spirit of benevolence is likely to be roused among the Shipping of the Port also. The Commander, Officers, and Crew of the Ship *BENGAL MERCHANT* have, we hear, commenced the good work, by contributing liberally to the Fund for the relief of the distressed Irish, and we shall be glad to see this example is followed by the Indianmen, and all the other British Ships at least in the River.

Signing Death-Warrants.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,

On Sunday last, when taking an evening's ride down Seebpore road, it was with difficulty I could get along for the crowds of people assembled near the Albion Mills. On enquiring the cause, an intelligent Native replied, that they were only waiting for an order from Mr. Barwell to burn a Widow—"Good God!"—I involuntarily exclaimed—"for an order from Mr. Barwell to burn a Widow? and pray, who can this Gentleman be, who is invested with such Sovereign power?" for having lately arrived in Calcutta, and been only a few days over here for the benefit of my health, I never had heard even of his name before. The Native replied with surprise, "Why Sir, he is our Judge and Magistrate, and without his written permission we cannot burn any living woman, but with it we do."

Being yet quite a stranger in this country, and to its customs, I could scarcely believe this statement of the Native to be true, that an English Magistrate should actually be required to sign the death warrant of every poor Widow, who in such multitudes, I am told, are annually burned to death in India.

This, I conceive, is a fact of the greatest importance to be generally made known, both at home and abroad; for if that really be the case, I think in a moral point of view, and indeed in every point of view, human or divine, it infinitely outweighs all the worth and value of this Eastern Empire, and all the wealth and glories obtainable therein.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

Howrah, Oct. 20, 1822.

AN ENGLISHMAN.

The Sugar Petition.

WHICH OF YOU HAVE DONE THIS?—Macbeth.

Sir,

To the Editor of the Journal.

I think it is *ROUSSEAU* that tells a story of a clever little girl who, having obtained a place at a dinner table, asked for a little salt on a plate, thinking that some indulgent friend would give her something substantial to eat with the salt. The Merchants of Calcutta seem to have acted on the same principle, in excluding from their Petition all mention of, or allusion to the right of Europeans to be proprietors or farmers of land whereon to grow crops of sugar-cane. But though their Petition is in every respect childish, and though they ask only for "some indulgence being extended to them," lest they should "remain without an article of ballast for their ships," and venture to point the "indulgent attention" of the House to their "helplessness" as compared with "Foreign States!" ["THEY do not possess the power LIKE FOREIGN STATES of protecting themselves against the disadvantage of prohibiting assessments on THEIR produce!!"] yet their success is not likely to be equal to what is recorded of the little girl. They will find that Parliament will never run before them in understanding and administering to their wants; nor concede any thing, however just and reasonable, but to obstinate and importunate solicitation. It takes a long time to force an important innovation upon the mere attention of ministers, more to combat the opposition of those who are personally interested against it, more to excite the interest and procure the active support of those who are personally disinterested; but the very commencement to this tedious process is indefinitely postponed by the exclusion of the main topic from the Petition. I say "the main topic," because all the other parts of their case might be urged with equal force, and nearly equal advantage by the Merchants of LONDON and LIVERPOOL. But the policy of the CALCUTTA Petitioners seems to be to ask for nothing that they are not well persuaded will be promptly and gladly yielded; and acting on this singular policy they have thrown away a noble opportunity of performing a memorable service to their country.

If the Petitioners had stated what they conscientiously deemed themselves entitled to with a business-like plainness and energy, more critical objections would have been imperient, if

the direct expression of honest purposes could give occasion for any. But the faults in this Petition are not those of simplicity, but of pretension and tawdriness, and consequently they do not occur now and then, but run through every sentence from beginning to end.

The first paragraph speaks of the connection (of the Petitioners) between Great Britain and India, and of the vast distance which Nature has interposed between India and Britain as an "adventitious cause," of the disadvantage under which they solicit attention to their representations.

In the second paragraph we behold *Hindoo* Merchants hailing Old England as the "HOME" of their affections, if not of their birth, and recognizing a sanctity in Father Thames! *Syrinus in Tiberim defluxit Orontes.*

The third is vague and declamatory.

The fourth expresses peculiar satisfaction that the Honourable House contemplates "remediable measures!"

In the first sentence of the fifth paragraph it is impossible to say what "Foreign Competition," nor what species of "Cotton-trade," are referred to, whether the export of the raw material or of the manufactured article. The circumstance of Indian Cotton manufactures being loaded with a transit duty of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. while those imported from England pay an import duty of only $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is not obtruded on the attention of the Honourable House!

In the sixth, the Petitioners state that the demand for British Merchandizes can only be limited by the inability to pay for them in the products of their soil and industry, having no mines *sources of treasure* to supply the deficiency. "Whence we are to conclude that if they had mines," they would have "treasure," cut and dry, without any exertion of "industry." If they had mines and treasure, they would not trouble the Honourable House with their milk and water Petitions; they would be as happy as the day is long! In the name of Heaven, who is to give them treasure to supply their deficiencies?

In the seventh, the *Hindoo* Merchants again concur with their Christian brethren in referring to England as their "home." How the enjoyment of a monopoly of the English market by the West Indians would be "a doubtful benefit" to them, is a point which it would puzzle the Petitioners to elucidate. By the same token exclusion from this market must be a doubtful injury!

Some of the "flowery sweets" of the eighth *parterre* have already been noticed. The Petitioners "cheerfully resign" the power which Foreign States have of protecting themselves "in consideration of the advantages which the barter of manufactured goods for raw materials and agricultural products of a different climate must afford to the people of Great Britain." They resign a power which neither they nor any Merchants ever had, nor can have in any country, in consideration of an unlimited barter which does not exist!

The ninth paragraph glances at the arguments deducible from the Slave-cultivation of the West Indies, but considering them as "superfluous" and "unnecessary" abstains from producing one of them. The arguments which in the hands of CROPPER are so forcible and triumphant, and will probably carry all England along with him, can scarcely command four or five lines of this Petition, which are moreover given them grudgingly and merely to save appearances by avoiding total silence on the subject!

To the tenth paragraph the West Indians may reply that the present duty is "equally and impartially levied," and that on balancing conflicting present and future interests, there is more need of patient practical investigation than of enquiries into what is "abstractedly just."

Finally, so much time has been lost, from the apathy of the Merchants on this subject, not to say their repugnance to petition at all, that as the extra duty of ten shillings expires on the 24th of March next, it is probable their Petition may arrive a day after the fair. And whether that would not be the most desirable fate for such a Petition, let your readers judge.

SPECTATOR.

Stud Department.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

As considerable objections appear to exist against some of the plans lately carried into effect, and about to be extended in the Stud Department; may I request that you will give insertion in your widely circulating Paper to the following remarks, in the hopes they may (either directly or circuitously) draw the attention of Government to this subject, as well as the Officers more immediately connected with, and superintending this Institution.

The subject to which I more particularly allude, is the sanction which has been granted by Government to the purchase and rearing of Colts, with a view of hereafter supplying from this source, the remount of the Cavalry and Horse Artillery of the Bengal Presidency; a step, the commencement of which, not only appears precarious in the highest degree, but likely to be attended with consequences, almost as prejudicial to the Zumeendar or Breeder, as it will inevitably be injurious to the interest of Government.

In sanctioning the foregoing plan, the Government would seem to have in view, the securing the produce of their District Stallions, and by a superior method of rearing and training, render them more fit for the service, and at less expence, than by the method now in practice: how far these expectations will be realized, may be conjectured at the conclusion of this Letter, for the present it is necessary to examine the subject more particularly.

It is now, I believe, pretty generally known that the Army is the principal, I might say almost the only, market left for the Horse Breeders of the Country, and so long as this is the case, little apprehension or anxiety need be entertained about securing the produce of the District Stallions; they will naturally find their way to the Cavalry Committees on the old broad principle of interest and advantage; nor do the Zumeendars need the encouragement of Government, a reason I have heard alleged in favor of the measure, beyond a free market, and the liberal price which has hitherto been granted for Horses admitted into the service.

There is no question, I admit, that our method of rearing young cattle is beyond comparison superior to that adopted by the Native Breeders, and this in fact is the only benefit to be derived from the plan in question: whether this will be considered sufficient to counterbalance the disadvantages I am going to notice, is left to the judgment of others, more concerned with, but not more interested in the success of the experiment than I am.

Our superiority in rearing young cattle, is merely to be attributed to their being allowed to run at large and together, until the age of three and four, instead of picketing the Colts at a year old, and seldom or ever giving them their liberty afterwards, as is practised by the Native Breeders:—in this latter circumstance, together with their being separated from all others of their race, we can discover the cause of vice which is so often met with among Country Horses. I am the more confirmed in this opinion from the experience derived from the Hissar Stud (to which I with pleasure refer) when I am informed, that not a single instance of a vicious Colt has occurred since the first establishment of that Institution.

It is moreover reasonable to suppose, that Colts running at large, will acquire their full power in a superior degree to those placed in confinement, yet I cannot entirely agree with a very zealous and worthy Member of the Board of Superintendence, that any great increase of size, in bone or muscle, is the necessary consequence of being at liberty: this I attribute more to breed than any system of rearing, and in support of my opinion will refer him to the Government Stud at Hissar, (and to Colonel Skinner's) when the most superficial observer cannot but notice the most marked difference in size between the English and Arab produce; reared precisely the same, and under a system of management the most admirable.

For reasons I shall hereafter assign, I consider that Government will derive no advantage whatever in a pecuniary point of view from the plan in agitation; I will, however, proceed to notice such objections as present themselves, the principal of which may be divided under the following heads, viz.

1st. The difficulty of selection.

2nd. The risk from disease and accidents.

3rd. The liability of the Colts thus reared being rejected by Cavalry Committees, and the loss accruing to Government, from this cause.

4th. The questionable benefit and probable loss to the Zameendars.

5th. The check thus given to the extension of the breeding system.

1st. then, the difficulty of selection.

Whoever will for a moment consider the variety of opinions entertained respecting Horses, even by the best judges as they are termed, cannot but be aware of the many difficulties which obtrude themselves in the selection of a Colt from one or two years old, with a view of his afterwards becoming adapted for the service: few, very few, of the Breeders themselves, however extensive their experience may be, can arrive at any thing like a certainty on this point; and it is most improbable that the Officers of the Stud Department should be better acquainted on a subject, in which their individual interest are not equally concerned: There is no doubt however that the zealous Officers now in that Department will do their utmost in purchasing what are considered promising Colts, as well for their own credit, as for the advantage of Government; but should they not turn out equal to the sanguine expectations of the projectors and promoters of the plan, no blame ought to attach to those selected in carrying it into effect.

2nd. The risk from Disease and accidents.

Young Cattle are more particularly subject to disease and liable to accidents, which are increased nearly in the ratio of their number kept together, whether in confinement or at large; the losses from these causes, may not, it is true, be very considerable, yet they ought to be taken into account in the calculation of advantages expected from the plan we have noticed.—During the short time indeed that this experiment has been tried at the Stud in the Doonab, the deaths I am informed have been very considerable, such as to form no small objection to the measure.

3rd. The liability of the Colts thus reared to be rejected by Cavalry Committees, and the loss accruing to Government from this cause.

The positive certainty of many of the Colts being rejected by Cavalry Committees, on their arriving at the age for admission into the service, and after the expense and risk of rearing them, offers a very important objection to the plan in question. What this number may be it is impossible to say with any kind of precision; but if we take into consideration, that not above one out of 5, 8, and 10 of the Horses now presented for admission into the service, is passed by the Cavalry Committees, it is only fair to conclude that the number will not be inconsiderable. A very intelligent Native, well versed on this subject, who I have consulted, estimates them at more than two thirds or 70 per cent, and from the knowledge I have of these matters, I feel persuaded he is not far from the mark. Now I would ask what is to become of the rejected Horses? Where is the market for them? What is the expense of rearing, and where the advantage of the scheme? To send them to Calcutta would be, to say the least, useless, as nothing but large Cattle or Blood go down in the Imperial City; and who, I should like to know, is there in Hindostan, now-a-days, to purchase from 500 to 1,000 inferior Horses annually. The Government in fact will lose more by the rejected Horses, than they can possibly gain by those admitted into the service at a reduced price.

4th. The questionable benefit and probable loss to the Zameendars.

The Zameendars are the natural Breeders of the Country, and almost the only market now left for their produce is, as I have before stated, the annual supply of Horses required by the Army of this presidency, estimated at between 600 and 700 a year, on the scale of Cavalry Corps being renewed once in thirteen years. To deprive them of this market in the manner proposed, will be in effect to establish a monopoly of purchase (if we can use the term in this light) to the prejudice of the Native Breeder, without being beneficial to Government. Why not leave this, like all the other productions of the Country, to find its own level, and its own market?

It is needless to say, that all the Breeders are not compelled to dispose of their Colts, that they are at liberty to take or not the sum offered for them; when no other market offers, they will dispose of their young stock of course, together with the Mare which no longer yields them a remunerating profit.

Some have supposed that the amount authorized, from 90 to 120 Rs. is a remunerating price for Colts from one to two years old; so it is perhaps, if little care is taken in the selection (that is, taking good and bad together, like a string of Horses); but when such only are to be purchased, as will hereafter be adopted for the service (all others being a direct loss to Government), the Breeder is manifestly the loser, in as far as he realizes only from 90 to 120 rupees for his Colt, instead of 400 or 450, the price he would get on the system now in practice by keeping him two years longer, at a trifling cost and risk to himself.

There is another circumstance also to be kept in mind, which is, that the expense of rearing young cattle must be infinitely less to the Zameendar than to Government, however well managed in other respects.

From what I have stated, it would appear, that the plan in question operates to the injury of Government, if Colts are not selected with the most scrupulous care, and to the prejudice of the Native Breeder if they are; nor does it appear possible to reconcile this clashing of interests, so as to obtain advantages to both parties; on the contrary a certain loss to one, and much reason to fear, of both, will be the consequence.

5th, The check thus given to the extension of the Breeding System.

Amongst the objections I have enumerated, this will perhaps be considered the most important, one in which the interest of Government, as well as the subject are alike involved. The Establishment of District Stallions throughout the Upper Provinces a few years ago, was perhaps the wisest and most beneficial measure that has been adopted in the Stud Department, since its first institution in this country; and allow me to add, that if a similar plan was carried into effect with horned cattle on a more extensive scale, there is no calculating the advantages that would arise from it to Government and to the country at large, provided, however, there was no interference in the sale of the produce.

The advantages arising from this system, will, however, be considerably impaired by the measure I have reprobated, unless Government content themselves in supporting the Breeder to their own detriment, by taking his indifferent, as well as his best produce; this in fact will be the case at all events, to a considerable extent, whoever is employed in choosing the Colts; and Government must rest satisfied with sustaining a loss, at the time they are conferring a questionable benefit, the latter under the most favorable circumstances, wholly disproportioned to the former.

It is the more objectionable, however, by approaching so near to a monopoly, not that monopoly, as the term implies, which gives an exclusive right of sale, but that (scarcely less injurious) in which one party from the circumstances of the case engrosses the exclusive purchase;—how far this will prove compatible with the extension of the Breeding System, is left for others to judge, more competent than I am; certain it is that through it, the greatest part of a useful class of men, the Horse Dealers of Upper

CAROLUS.

Petition.

SHEWETH.

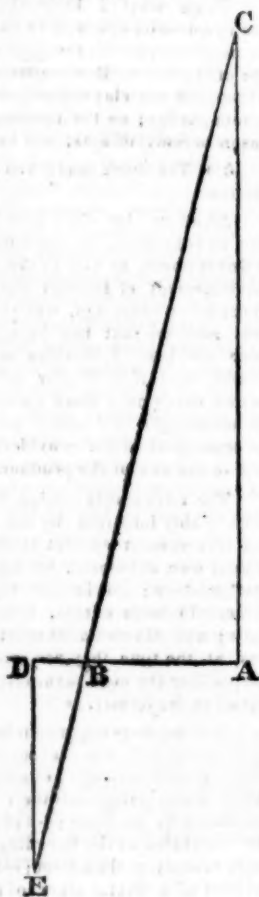
Under this explanation I hope the desire for Novelty, or fondness for a name of Greek derivation will not prove injurious in a *Christian* Community, to your humble Petitioner, who, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

ISAAC CROSS-STAFF.

His mark

October 1, 1822.

* See British Indian Military Repository, No. 2, Art. 2nd.



TOWN-HALL, CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 25, 1822.

Proceedings of the Committee this-day assembled.

PRESENT.

THE HON'BLE SIR FRANCIS MACNAGTEN, CHAIRMAN.

E. C. MACNAGHTEN, Esq.	R. W. POK, Esq.
Captain W. COSTLY,	W. H. MACNAGHTEN, Esq.
EDWARD MOLONY, Esq.	J. O. B. TANDY, Esq.
CHARLES BLANEY, Esq.	B. FERGUSON, Esq.
B. ROBERTS, Esq.	

B. ROBERTS, Esq.

Read Lettters with the following Contributions made since the last Meeting, on the 18th instant, viz. :—

From Bancoorah, as per list published, Sa. Rs..	450
From Moorshedabad and Berhampore,.....	2,800
From Midnapore,.....	700
From Jungeepore,.....	445
From Dinapore and Patna,.....	2,778
From Burdwan,.....	672
Collections at St. Andrew's Church,.....	1,503
Subscription from Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men of H. M. 17th Foot,.....	401
Ditto from Natives of Calcutta, as per List,....	2,900
Ditto from different other quarters,.....	5,113

Total contributed since last Meeting... 17,662

Amount before acknowledged and published.	55,411
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Total Contributions to this date, 73,074

1st--Resolved, that the Thanks of the Committee are due to the Subscribers in general, for their liberal Contributions as above stated.

2d—Resolved, that Colonel Edwards, Commanding H. M. 17th Regiment, be requested to offer the Thanks of the Committee to the Officers, Non-Commissioned, and Privates, of the gallant Corps under his command.

3rd—Resolved that the Chairman be requested to take advantage of the favourable opportunity that now presents in the ASIA's sailing to make a further remittance of £3,000, which with the Bills already forwarded in the ADRIAN, will amount to £7,000 or Sa. Rs. 69,440, and that, to meet the advance requisite for this remittance, the early payment of outstanding subscriptions be solicited.

4th.—Resolved, that Major W. Patrickson and Captain W. Kennedy, be nominated to the General Committee of Management.

5th.—The Committee adjourns to Friday next, the 1st Proximo, at 9 o'Clock, at the Town Hall.

B. ROBERTS, Treasurer.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE FUND.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Sums.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Sums.</i>
<i>Paina and Dinapore Subscriptions.</i>		Ensign Knelver,	16
Mr. Fergusson,	400	Captain Tulloch,	32
R. M. M. Thompson, M.D.	50	Ensign Campbell,	16
C. B. Elliott,	50	Ensign Hodgson,	16
H. Mundy,	100	T. Forest,	16
Captain H. L. Playfair,	100	R. M. Telghman,	100
Lieut.-Col. Willoughby,	50	W. S. Babanan, (Asst.	
Mr. Douglas,	400	Com. of Ordnance,	32
G. M. Kennedy,	50	Major Broadbent,	40
Sir Charles D'Oyly,	200	<i>Peeprah.</i>	
M. Sanilford,	200	E. B.	75
Col. G. W. Hensing,	500	J. B. R.	25
Mr. Durham, Asst. Surg.	250		
Captain Yates,	32	Total,	2,902
Captain Elliot,	32		
Captain Roope,	32	Sums already subscribed	70,356
Lieut. F. T. Richardson,	32		
Ensign Miller,	16	Grand Total, . .	73,258

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—765—

Distressed Irish.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

It has been decreed, by a wise and bountiful Providence, that mankind should be dependent on one another for their support and success through life. In every stage of our earthly career, we view this omnipotent dispensation verified in undoubted truth. During our infancy we stand much in need of maternal solicitude; in youth parental care and attention are necessary for instilling into our minds principles of virtue, and preparing us for usefulness in life; the age of manhood is attended with equal dependence on our fellows, as without their aid we shall find it difficult to procure employment or attain rank and importance in society; on the bed of sickness we require the aid of a physician; and when we fall a prey to misfortune or want, we implore the hand of Friendship or Benevolence, to rescue us from the withering blast of the one, or the cold gripe of the other. It therefore becomes our duty to contribute to the happiness of others to the utmost of our power, and to alleviate their sufferings as far as our means will permit, the great Lord of All having implanted in our breasts that charity and brotherly love, without which we should be debased as the beasts of the forest, and unworthy the great end for which we were created.

There is, in ministering to the wants of the poor, a pleasure more sweet and more befitting our Christian character, than all the boasted luxury of Epicureanism, the pomp of glittering show, the allurements of sensuality, or the delights of dissipation. To wipe the tears from others' eyes, to shelter the "houseless child of want," to satisfy the cravings of hunger, and to clothe the naked, constitute the most exquisite enjoyment of rational man. These are the precepts of religion, and they therefore deserve our undeviating attention. The emotions arising from the exercise of benevolence may certainly be said to bear the stamp of refined extacy, as the motives which urge to it are pure, unsullied, and quite free from any narrow or interested views. Like mercy, "it blesseth him that gives and him that takes," and like mercy it will have its reward.

Every person, however low in circumstances, has it in his power to relieve the wants of others in a degree proportioned to his income; for indeed, as a distinguished and philanthropic individual of this place has justly observed, "desperate must be the situation of that man who can afford to give nothing!" Let a man's affairs be even so regulated as to consume every iota of his income, the source of temporary self-denial, without being productive of alarming inconvenience, would still furnish him with some means of softening the rigour of starvation in others. It has been said of Frederick the Great, that when importuned for pecuniary help by the widow of a deserving Officer, at a time when no pension was vacant, he made this generous and affectionate reply: "I will every day retrench a dish at my table, which will make a saving of three hundred and sixty-five crowns, and that sum you may depend upon being paid to you the first of next month, and continued till a pension shall be found for you." Upon the same laudable principle, if every man would submit to privations for a short period of one or two weeks, to what beneficial use would not the money so saved, be appropriated at the present crisis, when so many hundred thousand of our fellow-creatures are suffering the most dreadful ravages of famine and pestilence.

When it is considered further, that every man however economical in the disposal of his earnings has, probably, in more instances than one, squandered a sum of money improvidently, a heavy drawback ensues to the exercise of benevolence. The gratifying an idle propensity, or of doing as others do, in the true spirit of imitating the pomp and vanity of the world, may be said to purloin so much from the rights and expectations of the poor. There are men however, (for the honor of humanity it is hoped they are few,) to whom an actual view of the destitution now unhappily the lot of the Irish, hardly excites those feelings of commiseration and pity so natural to their species. The uncertainty that the misery they witness might fall to their share, scarcely

impels them to relieve the afflictions which human nature is at all times liable to; and entirely disregarding the golden rule of "doing unto others as they would that others should do unto them," they meet not the claims on their bounty, with that Christian benevolence which is without doubt the noblest quality of man. Others there are, so wedded to some favorite passion, that the voice of poverty offers no inducement for foregoing their vicious inclinations and transferring the gold so criminally spent to the more praiseworthy object of snatching a few men from the jaws of hunger and death. It has been justly remarked by the Poet, that

"When wealth to virtuous hands is giv'n,
It blesses like the dews of Heav'n;
Like Heav'n it hears the orphan's cries,
And wipes the tears from widow's eyes."

The distresses of the unfortunate Irish must rouse the sympathy of every lover of his country and every friend to the poor. An extensive field is here open for the display of that heaven-born charity the greatest characteristic of a Christian disposition; and it is a source of inexpressible pleasure to find, that the liberality of the Calcutta inhabitants shines with its accustomed and well known interest in the cause of suffering humanity; and that the amount of contributions from the interior will equal if not exceed the sum already subscribed, may be confidently expected. Too much cannot be done on the present occasion; then may the horn of abundance with which India is so greatly gifted, pour forth its ample stores in a sacred cause, is the sincere wish of

October 18, 1822.

THE HERMIT IN TOWN.

Post Office Improvements.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Journal.

In addition to the POST OFFICE IRREGULARITIES, which appeared in your Journal, allow me to add a few more, which loudly call for reform, viz.

1st.—Formerly, every Letter dispatched from the Post Office here, to Kedgee, to overtake any Ship, outward bound, if not in good time for her, and if the Ship had sailed out from Saugor Roads, was returned to the writer, bearing Kedgee Postage. This charge of Postage, however, has now been very indulgently remitted; no Public Notice is given however of the transfer to any other Ship of the Returned Letters, by the Post Master General, but it is allowed to be transferred at the discretion of the Post Master at Kedgee, and if returned to the General Post Office, transferred to the first Ship-Packet under dispatch, without any reference to the writer of such letters, who probably being ignorant of such disposition of his Letter, sends a Duplicate copy of the same Letter, by the same Ship that carries the Originals. It would therefore be gratifying, were a short notice given in the "Daily Papers," to the above effect.

2nd.—It would be advisable, that in this far-famed city, a "DAILY POST OFFICE ADVERTISER" were published, similar to those published in England, which can easily be adopted through the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE Press, upon one sheet of paper.

3rd.—As it is an object to know what Ship brings the European Letters, addressed to European Residents here, who are placed far distant from their Native Land; it would be gratifying, were the name of the Ship marked on such Letter, generally with Red Ink, as is sometimes done by the Post Office Clerks.

4th.—When there are 2 or 3 arrivals from England of Ships, it would be better to send for delivery, letter of one ship, at a time, by different Persons.

5th.—That the brass "Star" placed at the top of the Peon's turbans be put above the "Badge" in their Breasts, for the constant shaking of their heads prevents the reading of the Inscription on the "Star," for which purpose it is placed so conspicuously at the top of his head!

Your's Obediently,

PRO-BONO PUBLICO.

Veterinary Surgeons.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Journal.

I find, from a late list, that there are only two Members of the London Veterinary College in Bengal, Messrs. Rickword, and Hodgson, (who have been many years in practice); therefore, neither the writer of the letter signed "A SUBSCRIBER" in your JOURNAL of the 18th instant, nor the person therein alluded to are Veterinary Surgeons.

There will always be found those ever ready to dispute the opinions of persons however experienced; and anomalous as it may appear, Infantry Officers (probably without good reason) have nevertheless the credit, in this country, of being more knowing about Horses than Cavalry Officers. It is of no consequence, however, whether the opinions of the experienced of the latter, and Civil Gentlemen, are superior to "unlettered Grooms or theoretical inexperienced Gentlemen of the Fraternity." (Query, what Society is meant?) their evidence would be admitted in a Court of Law. The practice of Veterinary Jurisprudence is the same here as in England. Veterinary Surgeons only are qualified to give opinions on unsoundness in Horses, and these would not be Agents for the purchase and sale; therefore, a Repository such as "A SUBSCRIBER" proposes (and which would not be after the manner of Tattersall's) is impracticable. It would indeed be a novelty to see a Horse brought out to have defects pointed out to a purchaser. How many Horses would be sold, and at what prices, under these circumstances?

Your's obediently,

October 22, 1822.

A LOVER OF HORSES.

Catholic School.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Journal.

I have read A CATHOLIC's reply to my letters, and though I may have been misinformed on one or two trivial points, I yet feel that others more essential have been studiously passed over by my respondent, who, instead of confining himself to the objects noticed in my first letter, has brought forward matters which while they are wholly irrelevant to the question at issue, a sense of delicacy and modesty ought to have induced him to keep to himself. He has not condescended to say any thing in defence of the appointment being still withheld from a Clerical Gentleman in whose favor it should have been resigned, unasked, two years ago; he has not denied that other calls upon the Superintendent's time frequently clash with a due attention to the interests and welfare of the School; but he has trumpeted forth acts which being wholly of a private nature might have remained untold.

Does it become a Christian, who directs attention to "parental charity" himself to lose sight of that "heavenly virtue," by telling the Public, in a daily print, that one of his Clergymen was assisted by somebody in addressing a letter to Government for a monthly allowance, and that three others have been instructed by the same person in the English language?

These, as said before, I consider to have been private acts of friendship, and as such (although I have heard another Gentleman also had some share in giving these English instructions) they should never have been so openly made a boast of. For my part, if I rendered any friendly help to another I should hold it a breach of modesty, of delicacy, and above all of confidence, were I to be the preclaimer of my own deeds. Indeed, the first would appear to have been offered to notice as if it had been a matter of compromise, giving the Public to understand that, in return for retaining altogether the charge of the School, a letter was planned which obtained for the Gentleman who should have succeeded to the School appointment another permanent source of emolument. This is certainly very friendly and disinterested; the difference being only that 200 is withheld and 132 procured in lieu?

This is the first time I have been informed that pedantic learning, i. e. something more than plain reading, writing, and

arithmetic, are not taught in the Catholic Charity School. If such be the real objects of the Institution, and only common and imperfect education is to be given there, I really see no necessity for any clever and classical Superintendent to be at its head, with so large a salary as 200 Rupees a month. By retaining a Teacher with less of pedantic learning and shining talents, the ends of the Charity could be equally well secured, and perhaps better, as more time and attention would be bestowed, and the saving of expense employed in augmenting the School. This point I beg to notice for the consideration of those interested, and shall, as formerly, adhere to my signature of

A LOVER OF EQUITY.

Marriage.*To the Editor of the Journal.*

SIR,

From the nature of the generality of Marriages which take place now-a-days, where the whole negotiation of the business is often concluded in the space of a couple of months, I have been frequently led to ask myself whether the object of such parties were Conjugal Felicity? and if such were the desired end, whether their wishes were not oftener disappointed than fulfilled? In so limited a Courtship they could scarcely have any knowledge of the real character and dispositions of each other, which is so indispensably necessary to future happiness.

To such immature choice, is chiefly to be attributed the numerous discussions which occur in the Marriage State, and which will naturally continue to be the case, as long as it is founded on such a brittle basis. The precipitancy of such Marriages, and its concomitant evils, have been admirably defined by Doctor Johnson in his *Rasselas*: "A Youth and Maiden meeting by chance, or brought together by artifice, exchange glances, reciprocate civilities, go home and dream of one another. Having little to divert attention, or diversify thought, they find themselves uneasy when they are apart, and therefore conclude that they shall be happy together. They marry, and discover what nothing but voluntary blindness before had concealed; they wear out life in altercations, and charge nature with cruelty."

How different that pair, who are not wholly influenced by interested motives, and whom a habit of undisguised attachment, has ripened into the strictest Love and Friendship; and whose hearts may be said to be interwoven together. Such cannot fail to enjoy the height of Connubial Bliss. But the practice of such refined attachment appears to wear away apace; in the place of those virtuous sentiments, that of interest seems to have been substituted and made the all-governing principle.

It is lamentable to observe the numerous instances of the infraction of the Marriage vow by persons of both Sexes; and did they but consider it in that serious and important light which it merits, they would not be so incautious. Let us reflect that whoever of either Sex is conscious that they do not prefer the person at the Altar to all others, are guilty when they pronounce the Marriage vow, of a direct and deliberate Perjury, and that aggravated too by the solemnity of the place, and the presence of the Supreme Being.

October 16, 1822.

R.

Stations of Vessels in the River.

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 24, 1822.

At Diamond Harbour.—H. C. S. ASTELL.—NEPTUNE, on her way to Town.—BOMBAY MERCHANT, passed down.
New Anchorage.—H. C. S. SHIP PRINCE REGENT, ASIA, and DORSET-SHIRE.

Saugor.—ELIZABETH, outward-bound, remains.

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY.

	H. M.
Morning,	6 6
Evening,	0 31

Elections.

Charity Sermons.—We hope that the benevolent labours of the Clergymen here and in the neighbourhood, who are yet to preach Charity Sermons in the good cause, will be attended with a similar degree of success as crowned those of their predecessors at St. Andrew's Kirk, and the Union Chapel. Next Sunday, the Reverend Mr. THOMASON will preach a Charity Sermon at the usual hour of the forenoon in Mission Row. The Reverend Mr. STATHAM will preach on the same day at Howrah; and the Reverend VICAR FEE MANUEL DA SANTA THEREZA will preach at 8 o'clock in the morning, of the same day at the Chapel of Nossa Senhora De Rozario. As an instance of the kind and universal interest taken in the cause, we may mention that Captain DRIVER of the CLYDE, under an impression, we believe, that besides bills of exchange, articles of consumption would be remitted for the use of the sufferers, offered to convey them freight free.

Cape of Good Hope.—We are extremely sorry to understand that considerable distress prevails at the Cape of Good Hope, in consequence of the failure of the crops. We refer our readers to two articles on the subject taken from the CAPE TOWN GAZETTE of the 22d June. It was found necessary by the Government at the Cape to make a loan of Government money to the distressed landholders, to enable them to purchase seed corn. In Albany there was such a scarcity of the necessities of life, that subscription was commenced, and we much fear that the situation of our fellow countrymen in Southern Africa will soon be such as to make another call upon the bounty of the Natives and Europeans of Bengal. From the CAPE TOWN GAZETTE of 25th May, we have taken a Proclamation issued by Lord C. SOMERSET, by which it would appear that an irregular and improper spirit of discussion prevailed at the Settlement.

Since the above went to press, another instance has reached us of the active and benevolent interest taken by Clergy in the relief of Irish misery. It is contained in the following notification:

DISTRESS IN IRELAND.—Notice is hereby given, that on Sunday, the 10th proximo, a Sermon will be preached at the Baptist Chapel, Circular Road, by the Reverend EUSTACE CAREY, when a collection will be made on behalf of the Fund, now raising for the relief of the suffering Irish. The company of such Ladies and Gentlemen as live between Clouringhee and the Circular Road, and in Colingah, Intally, Boitacombah, and the adjacent parts is respectfully solicited; together with the attendance of all who feel interested in the benevolent object of the Fund and who are desirous of expressing it by their contributions.—Service will commence at half past 7 o'clock in the evening.

Calcutta Assembly.—The first Calcutta Assembly of the season was held last night at the Town Hall. The upper room was lighted up in a magnificent style, but, as usual, the fashionables did not begin to drop in until an hour and a half beyond the one specified to open the ball at. Up to half past ten, the Votaries of Terpsichore did not muster in any very cheering numbers. By 11 o'clock the scene became more animated, and there was a fuller and more brilliant attendance than the dilatory and meagre commencement of the business had led us to anticipate. Quadrilles and country dances alternately were kept up till 12 o'clock, when supper was announced, and all descended to the lower hall. We were happy to observe, that the regulation of having supper at 12 o'clock exactly, was so strictly adhered to; and would vain hope that it will have the effect of prevailing upon the fair charmers, who grace the assemblies with their presence, to perform the duties of the toilette at an earlier hour than 9 o'clock. They will be pleased to recollect, that they have only three small hours for dancing before supper. After supper last night, dancing was resumed, and lasted with great spirit till 2 o'clock this morning. The arrangement of having the refreshments in one of the upper side rooms, instead of in the lobby, as it used to be, is a very judicious one. So far as we could observe, the supper and wines last night were excellent. The next Ball, we doubt not, will be better attended, for the Holidays have induced many heads of families to leave Calcutta smoke and din for a short time, and the DOORGAH POOJAH Nautches very likely drew away others for the night.—*Ind. Gaz.*

Bombay, Oct. 2, 1822.—The accounts from Surat and Broach, of the damage sustained by the late incessant and heavy rains, which prevailed for so long a period, are truly distressing. At each place the river overflowed its banks, and the visitation has been accompanied by the greatest misery to those families whose abodes were in the floods way; many of the streets and lanes being completely under water, and the inhabitants driven to take refuge in their upper apartments! In many parts, the occupants had no means of egress and regress but by boats, and the same mode was necessary to supply them with food and fuel. Indeed so great an inundation, we understand, was never before known, tho' the water in the river at both places has frequently risen very high.

The following copy of a letter from Surat under date the 21st ultimo, with which we have been kindly favored, depicts more particularly the distress which has visited the inhabitants of that City and its neighbourhood.

"We have just escaped from the most dreadful state you can imagine. This ill fated place was visited by a tremendous fresh in

the river that threatened to wash us all away. The inundation was so great as to leave few places dry in the City or Country for many miles round! We are accustomed to annual freshes, and every fifth and sixth year to partial inundations, but no one thought of the calamity that awaited us, until our dwellings were actually insulated, as such high freshes are exceedingly rare, none having come up to the present within the memory of man, the last that bears comparison with it occurred twenty five or six years ago. It was not so high however by two feet. The alarm from the present calamity became general about 4 or 5 o'clock on Sunday the 15th instant. From that time it rose rapidly, and the water at midnight flooded my lower rooms, which are three feet from the level of the garden itself standing pretty high; the next morning it was two feet deep in the hall, and from this period its rise was gradual until it advanced to 4 feet. On Wednesday at 11 o'clock a decrease was perceptible, and it fell a few inches that day. On Thursday morning a further decrease took place, and on that day it fell so rapidly, that before sun set the water had retired from my garden. We were thus four days and four nights without seeing terra firma. Boats plyed about in all directions, and supplies were eagerly sought for; being quite unprepared, for so lengthened a siege. On Sunday night I sent my horses outside the Fort at the risk of their lives, and it was fortunate I did so, or they might have been drowned. Some gentlemen had their horses standing in water all the time, and the poor beasts have now swelled legs, from which they suffer much. The Collector's Office was nearly washed away, the communication to it by which you entered is washed down. The Udalt terrace near the flag staff has suffered and been most dreadfully cut up, as well as many of the Bridges at the town gates. The lines were over flowed, and the Sepoys of both Battalion dispersed, some remaining on the roof of the Barracks; E**** exerted himself nobly, he brought away the sick of both Battalions to a dry place. The Battalions and Officers at Borachee were saved by remaining on the roofs of the Barracks, the water was five feet deep under them, and running at a terrible rate. Many a house has fallen and many Villages have been swept away. Bodies were seen continually floating down the river.

"A similar calamity has happened at Broach by the rising of the Nurbudda, and part of the Udalt has tumbled down."

By letters from Broach (which are given at length in our Journal,) we fear the consequences have been more calamitous there and in its neighbourhood, than even at Surat—Two hundred square miles of rich and highly cultivated country are stated to have been completely inundated, and a passage for Boats was practicable between the Town Gates and Village of Okhteer. Whole villages have been destroyed—and many lives, no doubt, have been lost, besides much valuable property.

In the town alone, the loss of property is estimated at no less than three or four lacs of Rupees. By every account, so great an inundation was never before witnessed, within the memory of man.

Accounts from Kandish also state, that the rain there has been excessive this year, and that the Tapty river had overflowed its banks and done a great deal of mischief, carrying off several villages with the inhabitants and cattle.

Since writing the above, we have been favored with a letter from Surat under date the 22d ultimo, by which we find, that the calamitous event which so lately visited that unfortunate City, was more serious and distressing than we had contemplated. The loss that has been sustained in property, cannot fall short, it is stated, of 10 or 15 Lacs of Rupees, but we refer our readers to the letter itself.

Sattarah.—Accounts reached us a few days back, that the Prisoners confined in the Gaol at Sattarah, attempted to effect a general rescue on the night of the 17th ultimo. The Gaol is a square building, with an open area of 20 or 30 feet in diameter;—three sides of the square are cells opening into the area, the fourth an open veranda inwards, with the doors of the Gaol in the outside wall.—In this Gaol were about 150 Prisoners, and almost all of them desperate and determined characters. On the evening of the 17th they were all, as was the custom, locked up in their respective cells. How many prisoners were confined in each cell we have not learnt, but should suppose, judging from the size of the Prison, not less than from five to eight. It appears, however, that the men in one of the cells dug a hole through the wall into the area, at which they got out, and then liberated those in the other cells by prizing the doors off their hinges. All this was effected without the Sentries seeing them or hearing a noise. The Guard consisted of 30 of our Sepoys, and a number of Irregulars belonging to the Rajah. Inside the Door was a Havildar and 6 or 8 Sepoys—two of whom stood sentry, the rest were stationed without the Gaol. The Prisoners finding themselves thus at liberty, and still unobserved, made a rush at the door, and about Eighty got out. Before this was entirely accomplished, the Guards both inside and out had taken the alarm—a portion of the latter opened a fire upon the doorway, whilst the Sepoys followed and fell upon the fugitives. Possession of the Gaol was speedily recovered, and it is creditable to the Sepoys, that after this was accomplished not a Prisoner of those in the area was molested, nor indeed was a single Man killed or wounded within the threshold. Of those who embarked in this imprudent and ill fated scheme few, we believe, have effected their escape; ten have lost their lives, and from fifteen to twenty have been desperately wounded.—*Bombay Gazette,*

Cape of Good Hope.

CAPE TOWN, SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1822.

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency, the Right Hon. General Lord CHARLES HENRY SOMERSET, one of His Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Colonel of His Majesty's 1st West India Regiment, Governor and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Castle Town, and Settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, in South Africa, and of the Territories and Dependencies thereof and Ordinary and Vice Admiral of the same, Commander of the Forces, &c. &c. &c.

Whereas it has been represented to me, that certain Individuals, (probably ignorant of the Laws of the Colony,) have proposed to convene Public Meetings, for the discussion of Public Measures, and Political Subjects, contrary to the Law and usage of this Place; I deem it, therefore, necessary thus, publicly, to notify, that all Meetings so convened, are contrary to Law, and that every Person who attempts to convene any Meeting or Assemblage of such nature, without my sanction and authority, or the authority of the Chief Local Magistrate, in distant Districts, where the object of such Meeting may be of so urgent a nature, that my authority and sanction cannot be obtained, or any Person attending such unsanctioned Meetings, is guilty of a high Misdemeanour, and is severely punishable for such Offence;—and I, moreover, hereby warn all Persons who may, notwithstanding, be induced to convene, or attend, any such Public Meeting, that the Local Authorities have been authorised and required to disperse the same, and after the promulgation of these Presents, to arrest and bring to Justice, all and every Individual who shall infringe the ancient Laws and Usages of the Colony entrusted to my care.

And, whereas certain ignorant, malevolent, or designing Persons, have thought proper to assert and insinuate that the Governor of this Colony is not duly made acquainted with the Petitions or Complaints preferred by those who feel themselves aggrieved, or who have occasion to address me, as His Majesty's Representative, on their respective cases and interests, I do, therefore deem it advisable to acquaint all Persons, that in no instance is any Petition, Memorial, or Letter, addressed to this Government, which does not come under my immediate cognizance, or in which the Order is not given under my own Hand; and that in most instances, the contrary supposition is alone adduced, to cover language and expressions which could not be tolerated, if addressed immediately to His Majesty's Representative, without offence to the Laws, in this case provided.

And I do, hereby, further make known, that participating most anxiously, and sincerely, in the distress which has been unavoidably felt, from the total failure of two successive Harvests, and various other causes, by such of my Countrymen as sought an asylum in this settlement, in the year 1820, I shall unceasingly court every opportunity of redressing their real grievances, and of promoting their general and individual welfare; but that it is, at the same time, my firm determination to put down, by all the means with which the Law has entrusted me, such attempts as have been recently made to disturb the Public Peace, whether by inflammatory or libellous Writings, or by any other Measures, of which I give those concerned, this Public Warning, that no one may have cause to plead ignorance of the Laws of the Colony, when called to account for transgressions so materially and injuriously affecting the Public Peace.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

Given under my Hand and Seal, at the Cape of Good Hope, this 24th Day of May, 1822.

(Signed) C. H. SOMERSET.

By Command of his Excellency the Governor,

(Signed) C. BIRD, Secretary.

CAPE TOWN, SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1822.

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency, the Right Honorable General Lord CHARLES HENRY SOMERSET, one of His Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Colonel of His Majesty's 1st West India Regiment, Governor, and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Castle, Town, and Settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, in South Africa, and of the Territories and Dependencies thereof, and Ordinary and Vice Admiral of the same, Commander of the Forces, &c. &c. &c.

Whereas I have taken into my most serious consideration, the situation of the Agriculturists of this Settlement, who, from two entire failures of their Wheat Harvest, and from other losses incident to seasons of intense drought, are subjected to great temporary inconvenience, and in many

cases to great distress, the high price of imported Seed Wheat exceeding the means which they can immediately command for the purchase thereof, whereby manifest danger exists, of an insufficiency of Corn being sown for the wants of the ensuing season, and of accumulated distress falling upon the Colony,—I have therefore deemed it expedient to step forward to their early relief, and cause to be placed for this purpose only, in the hands of the Directors of the Lombard Bank, the sum of 200,000 Rds. to be issued by them, in sums in no case exceeding 5,000 Rds. to such Land-Proprietors as can give that full and entire security, with collateral securities, which the strict regulations of the original Institution and the interest of the Public Treasury absolutely and imperiously require. These sums will be advanced at the usual legal interest of 6 per Cent, and be punctually repayable in the same manner as is at present usual with respect to Loans, made by the Lombard Bank.

And whereas the present issue, not arising from any new creation of Paper Currency, but being an advance made to the Lombard Bank from the Colonial Funds, the Directors of the Bank are hereby directed, not to carry the same to the amount of Capital of the Bank, arising out of Paper Currency created for the special purposes of that Institution; but to keep an entirely separate account thereof, as well as of the Interest arising therefrom, according to instructions which they will receive from me through the usual channel.

And that no person may plead ignorance hereof, this shall be published and affixed in the usual manner.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

Given under my Hand and Seal, at the Cape of Good Hope, this 21st day of June 1822.

(Signed) C. H. SOMERSET.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor,

(Signed) C. BIRD, Secretary.

The Failure of the Crops in Albany, for two successive Years, having occasioned great and general distress among the Settlers there, in conjunction with other obvious inconveniences, attending an Emigration to a Country thinly inhabited,—it is proposed to raise a Subscription, for the purpose of supplying such Articles of necessity and comfort, as may be deemed requisite for the lying-in Women, the Sick, and those in evident Want; to enter into detail of whose particular cases, would be invidious,—wounding to the feelings of many Individuals, who have seen better days,—and might throw a doubt upon the generosity of those in more happy circumstances.

It is therefore, conceived, that the most eligible mode of conveying the proposed Relief, would be by the appointment of a District Committee,—to consist of the Landdrost, the Clergyman of Graham's Town, and one of the Heemraden of Albany, whose residence and local knowledge would enable them to investigate at the moment, the merits of every case that might present itself for aid.

Should such a measure as the above be adopted, His Excellency the Governor has intimated, that as far as the exigencies of the Service will admit of, every facility shall be furnished, for the conveyance of supplies, in kind, from Cape Town to Algoa Bay, by Government Vessels.

Subscriptions will be received at the Bank; and the Subscribers' Names be published weekly.

SUBSCRIBERS.

	Rds.
His Excellency Lord C. H. Somerset,	500
Lady C. Somerset,	100
Lieut.-Colonel Bird,	100

Shipping Arrivals.**MADRAS.**

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Oct.	2 Venus	British	G. Dawson	Bencoolen	Sept. 2
	2 H.M.S. Danntless	British	G. C. Gambier	Cruize	—
	4 Aurora	British	S. Horton	P. Jackson	July 22
	4 Latchmy	British	S. Berteaux	Mauritius	Aug. 21

Shipping Departures.**MADRAS.**

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Oct.	2 Gestruyda	British	N. Birsay	Colombo
	2 Agincourt	British	J. Mahon	Calcutta